Will find the WEEKLY GAZETTE full of valuable information.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Mines and Mining by reading the WEEKLY GAZETTE.

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ATTACK ON SPANISH

Fierce and Continued Fighting at Guantanamo.

RE-INFORCEMENTS LANDED

Four Americans Were Killed and One Wounded.

ADVANCE POCKETS ARE MISSING

Indications that the Spanish Loss was Considerable—Spanish Guerillas and Regulars Attacked the American Marines for 13 Hours—Reinforcements were Landed from the Marblehead — Assistant Surgeon Gibbs Among the Killed.

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On Board the Associated Press Dispatch Boat Dauntless, Off Guantanamo, Sunday, June 12, via Mole St. Nicholas, June 12.—Lieutenant Colonel R. W. Huntington's battalion of marines which landed from the transport Panther on Friday and encamped on the hill overlooking the abandoned cable station at the entrance to the outer harbor of Guantanamo has been engaged in a series of rush attacks by Spanish guerillas and regulars since 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon. The fighting was almost continuous for 13 hours, until 4 o'clock the morning, when reinforcements were landed from the Marblehead.

Killed and Wounded.

Four of our men were killed and one wounded. The advance pickets under Lieutenants Neville and Shaw are unaccounted for. Among the killed is Assistant Surgeon John Blair Gibbs, son of Major Gibbs of the regular army, who fell in the Custer massacre. His home was at Richmond, Va. He has been practicing in New York and entered the service since the war began. He was a very popular officer. The others killed are Sergeant Charles H. Smith of Smallwood, Private William Dunphy of Gloucester, Mass., and Private James McGolgan, of Stoneham, Mass.

Corporal Cross was slightly wounded in the head.

Spanish Loss Unknown.

The Spanish loss is unknown, but it was probably considerable. The splashes of blood found at daylight at the positions the Spanish occupied indicate fatalities, but their comrades carried off the killed and wounded.

The engagement began with desultory firing at the pickets, a thousand yards inland from the camp. Captain Spicer's company was fighting guerillas all day and was driven in slowly rallying on the camp and repulsing the enemy by 5 o'clock. The bodies of Privates McGolgan and Dunphy were found, both shot in the head. The large entries made by the bullets, which indicate a range of 500 yards have a rotary motion indicative that the victims were killed at close range.

Bodies Mutilated.

The bodies were stripped of shoes, hats and cartridge belts and horribly mutilated with machetes.

When they were brought in the whole battalion formed three sides of a hollow square about the camp on the hill top. Below in the bay were the warships at anchor. Inland from the hill camp is a deep ravine and beyond this are high hills. The adjacent country is heavy with a thicket growth.

The sky was blanketed with clouds and when the sun set a gale was blowing seaward. Night fell, black and impenetrable.

Spaniards Fought From Cover.

The Spanish scouts concealed in the chapparal cover had the advantage, the men furnishing a fine target against the sky. The Spaniards fought from cover till midnight, discoverable only by the flashes from their guns. The reporters sounded like crackers in a barrel.

The Marblehead's launch with a Colt machine gun in her bow cruised up the bay, enfilading the Spaniards and it is thought that some were killed. The marines trailed much blood to the water's edge and there left it. Sharks are numerous in the vicinity.

The ships threw their searchlights ashore, the powerful eyes sweeping through the tropic foliage and disclosing occasionally skulking parties of Spaniards. It all resembled a transformation scene at the harbor.

Each discovery of the enemy was greeted by the crack of carbine fire along the edge of the camp ridge or by the long roll of the launch's machine gun, searching the thickets with a leaden stream.

The Main Attack.

Shortly after midnight came the main attack. The Spaniards made a gallant charge up the southwest slope but were met by repeated volleys from the main body, and broke before they were one third of the way up the hills; but they came so close that at points this was almost a hand to hand struggle. The officers fired their revolvers. The Spaniards got through the open formation to the edge of the camp. Colonel John C. Upshur, the Cuban guide, discharged his revolver, and they, turning and finding themselves without support, can better sketch down the reverse side of the hill. It was during this assault that Assistant Surgeon Gibbs was killed. He was shot in the head in front of his own tent, the farthest point of attack. He fell into the arms of Private Sullivan and both dropped.

A second bullet threw dust in their faces. Surgeon Gibbs lived ten minutes, but did not regain consciousness.

Attacks Continued.

The surgeons of the hospital corps then removed their quarters to the trenches about the old Spanish stockade north of the camp. The attacks were continued at intervals throughout the rest of the night with firing by small squads in various directions.

Towards morning the fire slackened. Dawn is the favorable time for attack, and as the east paled the marines, lying on their guns, were aroused. Some were actually asleep, as they had had no rest of 48 hours and the tired nature could not longer stand the strain. But no attack came.

Field Guns Used.

Three new two-pound field guns which could not be used during the night for fear of hitting our own men, shelled several squads of Spanish after daylight. They dove into the bushes like prairie dogs into burrows as the shells broke over them in the gray dawn.

As the correspondent of the Associated Press talked with Major Cockrell, who was in charge of the outposts, word came of the finding of the body of Sergeant Smith. He was reported as having been killed at 5 o'clock on the previous day, but it appeared that he had been seen alive at 10 o'clock in the evening. When and how he was killed no one knows at this writing. Neither had the men been mustered off nor had the outposts of Neville and Shaw been relieved.

Courage of Officers and Men.

Lieutenant Huntington and Major Cockrell gave high praise to the nerve and steadiness of officers and men, especially the younger members, while the engagement was a baptism of fire for a large majority. The men were in darkness and in a strange land, but they stood to their posts with courage and fortitude and there were no symptoms of a panic.

The marines, though much exhausted, were eager for more fighting, promising to inflict heavy punishment. Today ample precautions have been taken and as the Dauntless was leaving reinforcements were landing from the Marblehead. A stormy time was expected.

The Spanish Strength.

Estimates vary as to the attacking force, some saying 200 and the others run as high as 1,000. Colonel Campina, the Cuban guide, said the Spaniards were mostly irregulars, but the reports of the discharge of Mauser rifles would indicate that they were regulars, as most of the guerrillas carry Remington rifles. The Cuban guerillas, as a rule, have more dash and courage than the regulars.

The new camp in uniforms prove satisfactory and are almost invisible at a distance of 200 yards. The Lee guns caused several accidents on the drawing of cartridges. Corporal Glass shattered his hand.

Despite the loss of our men, who are keenly regretted, the marines believe that they have been engaged in the first fight on Cuban soil. They sailed from Key West on the day war was declared. Since then until they landed on the shore of Guantanamo they had been cooped up in the Panther and they had begun to fear that the troops would beat them after all.

NO OFFICIAL NEWS.

Washington Officials Ignorant of the Guantanamo Fight.

Washington, June 13.—Up to 12:30 o'clock this morning no news has reached the officials here concerning the fight at Guantanamo.

The report that 8,000 American troops have been landed near Santiago cannot be confirmed and it is believed that our troops have not yet reached those waters.

SAVE WISALLA.

Marines, Who Were Landed at Guantanamo Are Well Equipped for the Campaign.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.)

On Board the Associated Press Dispatch Boat Dauntless, Off Guantanamo Bay, Saturday Noon via the Associated Press Dispatch Boat Wanda via Kingston, Jamaica, June 12—1:30 p. m.—In controlling the outer harbor of Guantanamo, where Lieutenant Colonel Huntington's battalion of marines landed on Friday, Rear Admiral Sampson has possession of the Cuban terminus of the French cable to Hayti. The apparatus in the office at this harbor mouth was wrecked by a shell, but the cable steamer Adria has instruments on board and communication with Washington will soon be established.

The distance over land to Santiago by way of the bay is about 60 miles and the roads have been rendered impassible by the Cubans under Pedro Perez. The first division of the Cuban army claims to have 1,000 men but these figures are probably overestimated. The Cubans believe there are about 2,500 soldiers in the vicinity of Caimanero which lies at the entrance to the inner harbor. Guantanamo city is inland about 15 miles. The two harbors are connected by a narrow channel. It is the outer harbor which Admiral Sampson now holds with the Marblehead, the Yosemite and the Vixen and with a battalion of marines on the crest of a flat-topped eminence commanding the entrance on the western side. In the inner harbor are two small Spanish gunboats. At Caimanero there is a battery.

Found No Mines.

An expedition of three steam launches, officered by Lieutenant Norman A. Ensign Eustis, son of Mr. James Eustis, former United States minister to France and Cadet G. Van Orden, under the general command of Lieutenant Anderson of the cruiser Marblehead last night dragged for mines, but found none. Lieutenant Anderson who distinguished himself at Cienfuegos, pulled a launch within 50 yards of the fort without being discovered.

He found the fort to consist of masonry, with three guns mounted seaward.

Judging from the staple in which the Spaniards fled from the village at Fisherman's Point, they will scatter at the first approach. They left at Fisherman's Point three antiquated howitzers, several cases of ammunition, shell and canister, some antique rifles and a regimental flag of the Infantry Regiment Infanteria No. 2.

All Precaution Taken.

Every precaution has been taken to guard the men from disease. All houses in the locality have been razed, large casks of Spanish wine have been smashed, two wells have been boarded up and all the drinking water used is supplied from the fleet. The marines are well equipped for the campaign. The camp will probably be named Camp McCalla, after the commander of the Marblehead, who is indefatigable and has not removed his clothing since the bombardment.

The British steamer Newfoundland, of Montreal, with a general cargo from Halifax, steamed into the harbor. Her commander was greatly surprised at the presence of the Americans, but he retained enough composure to dip his flag three times and then started to put about. A shot across his bows from the Marblehead stopped him and the vessel was boarded, her papers showing that she was bound for Jamaica. The captain was then allowed to proceed.

STRIKE WAVES.

Sampson and Schley Preventing any Possibility of Cervera's Escape from Santiago.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.)

On Board the Associated Press Boat Wanda, Off Santiago de Cuba, June 11, 1 p. m., via Kingston, Jamaica, June 12, Noon.—For three days the secrets of chief military and naval operations have been Caimanero and Guantanamo bay. The American flag is flying on the shore and in the harbor, first planted on Cuban soil by United States marines from the transport Panther, and Lieutenant Colonel R. W. Huntington, covered by the guns of the cruiser Marblehead, commanded by Commander McCalla, whose name is a synonym for activity and fighting.

The battleship Oregon has already joined in the smooth waters of the harbor and has sailed away. The battleship Texas is coaling today, to be followed by other ships.

The squadrons of Rear Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley are still off Santiago, maintaining a strict watch day and night to prevent the possibility of the escape of Admiral Cervera. Those men who have landed to take observations of the harbor it is learned definitely, all agreeing on the point, that the Spanish cruisers and two torpedo boat destroyers are there, but these vessels are regarded by naval men after all as "men in buckram." As a high naval officer remarked today: "Spain, throughout her whole history, has never sought a naval fight and never will. She has always dodged and is dodging now. Cervera never intended to fight. He intended to dodge, and he has succeeded. Spain will never send another fleet to these waters during the present war."

Severe storms are prevalent in the channel between Santiago de Cuba and Jamaica. The press dispatch boats have encountered these storms for the last ten days, making the voyage very difficult. The heat adds to the discomfort, but a daily service is maintained.

CUBAN INSURRECTION

Failure of Civil Authorities to Enforce Law.

SERIOUS TROUBLE THREATENED

Private Injured by the Keeper of an Illicit Whisky Shop—Large Body of Soldiers Formed for Purpose of Avenging the Injury to Their Comrade—Prompt Action Taken.

Chickamauga, June 12.—A much needed rain fell today, cooling the atmosphere and laying the dust. The men were relieved this morning from any duties and many were given leave to visit the city, Lookout Mountain and the Ridge. An incident occurred this morning in the camp which will probably terminate the existence of illicit whisky shops and gambling dens, which have up to this time been permitted to ply their business by the Georgia authorities without hindrance.

A private of the Second Arkansas regiment who had been drinking at the whisky olive of one Joe Baker, became involved in a difficulty with the barkeeper. Blows followed and Baker drew a revolver, firing point blank at the soldier, the bullet, it was claimed by the soldier, striking him near the left eye, inflicting a severe wound, which may cause the loss of an eye.

The name of the soldier will be supplied soon.

The fight attracted the attention of the throngs on the streets of the miniature town and soon a crowd of soldiers rushed to Baker, fearing further trouble had gotten out of the way. A large body of soldiers formed for the purpose of avenging the injury to their comrade and for a while it looked as if there would be serious trouble.

Order Soon Restored.

An armed guard, however, was quickly detailed by order of General Brooke, who took charge of Baker and his place, and order was soon restored. The soldier was taken to his division hospital, where the surgeon investigated his injuries. He found a wound as indicated, but thought the injury had been caused by a bit of broken glass and not by a bullet.

After the shooting a number of soldiers discovered the gambling den was running a brace game and that the difficulty between the soldier and Baker had resulted from the fact that the latter had been playing the former with loaded dice. It took the soldiers only a few minutes to demolish the place. They broke up the furniture, scattered the gambling paraphernalia in the street and were only deterred from pulling the house down by the arrival of officers.

It is stated this evening that a number of good citizens in the vicinity will, because of the failure of the Georgia officers to enforce the law, petition that the portion of Walker county, in the vicinity of the park be put under martial law, so that General Brooke can administer the law on the lawless element now doing a thriving business there.

Accident on a Train.

Every train from the park this morning was crowded with soldiers who had been given permission to visit the city. One of the trains from the park was crowded to suffocation and a number of soldiers mounted to the top of the coaches. At a point about three miles from Chattanooga a number of telegraph wires cross the track of the railroad over which the soldier excursion train was passing. When the train reached this point, C. H. Aemes, Thomas Barrett, Fourteenth New York, and "Judd" Short, Sixteenth Pennsylvania, were standing on top of a car. Sharp was caught under the cleat and around the neck by one of the wires and dragged off the car pulling with him Aemes and Barrett, who attempted to catch him. The men were picked up, taken back to Lytle and placed in the Lytle hospital. They were badly bruised and scratched, but no bones were broken and no internal injuries were inflicted. All will doubtless recover.

Infamous Yellow Journalism.

General Boynton, chairman of the park committee, being asked by the Associated Press correspondent in regard to the stories of short food supplies at Camp Thomas, sent out to certain sensational newspapers said:

"Yesterday I took occasion to obtain the issues of rations for ten days past for each of the regiments specified in these newspapers article as suffering. In each case it turned out not only that full rations had been issued for this whole time and that no spare article making up the rations had been short, but that two vegetable rations in addition to the ration had been issued to all. Not only this, but the whole issue had been in first class condition.

"This whole attack upon the faithful, competent and energetic officers responsible for the issue of stores seems to have been devised to bunco the public and fix its attention upon a store of supplies with which these sensational new papers now propose to forward for the so-called "relief" of the soldiers. It is both infamous and a very transparent game, and as stated, based on unqualified falsehood.

Sick Rate Decreasing.

Among the other charges against the camp it is denounced as sickly. The facts is, the sick rate has been steadily decreasing ever since the camp was established.

The members of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania are having a terrible time as a result of vaccination, nearly 400 men being disabled with sore arms. It is charged that the points used were imperfect and the officers of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania had refused to allow their men to be vaccinated with the same class of points. By subscription funds were raised with which fresh points are to be bought for use of this regiment.

Governor Hastings and staff spent the day visiting the various Pennsylvania regiments.

SPANISH-AMERICANS.

General Intimations that the President Conduct of the United States is Not Pleasing.

London, June 12.—The Madrid correspondent of the Times, telegraphing Saturday, says:

In the chamber of deputies today, Senor Osma, a highly respected deputy, questioned the government, among other matters, as to whether a blockade can legitimately be maintained effective by obstructing a port with sunken ships, mines or torpedoes; whether it is allowable for a belligerent in this fashion to obstruct a port which is not formally blockaded; whether an effective blockade once interrupted must be formally re-proclaimed; and whether it is legitimate for a belligerent to employ as allies semi civilized natives living under the jurisdiction of an opponent, especially when there is reason to apprehend that the latter will commit all manner of excess now happily unknown in civilized warfare.

Duke Almodova de Rio, the foreign minister, in the course of a very guarded reply, expressed the opinion that an interrupted blockade must be re-proclaimed. He said the question as to whether the blockade from Cardenas to Bahia Honda was formally proclaimed had been submitted to the powers, but they had not replied. America, he said, was operating against Santiago apparently on the assumption that a blockade of that port had never been formally proclaimed.

Duke Almodova said he would not conceal his opinion that the blocking of the entrance to Santiago harbor was unjustifiable, adding that the use of mines for such a purpose had been condemned by such eminent authorities on international law as Sir Richard Webster, the British attorney general, and De Jardines, the French jurist. With reference to mining and using barbarians, the foreign minister was careful to avoid accusations against the Washington government, but he gave the chamber clearly to understand that in his opinion a nation professing humanitarian sentiments would certainly, by instigating rebellion among a population capable of pillaging, devastating, violating and torturing, incur a "tremendous moral responsibility in the eyes of the civilized world."

SPORTING GAY NEWS.

British Consul's Secretary Expected —Two Months of Existing Conditions Will Bring Starvation.

St. Thomas, D. W. I., June 12.—Mr. Walter Bett, who is said to have been a secretary of Mr. Crawford, the British consul at San Juan de Porto Rico, the latter now acting for the United States, arrived here yesterday. Mr. Bett was accused of communicating information to the United States concerning the ships and fortifications of San Juan and he was therefore ordered to leave Porto Rico. The Spanish claim that this is a flagran breach of British neutrality and dangerous for Mr. Crawford unless it can be proved that the latter was not the employer of Mr. Bett and the expelled secretary is not answerable for his actions to the British government.

Mr. Bett denies having supplied the United States authorities with the information referred to.

Thirty-one Porto Ricans, mostly women also arrived here yesterday. The newspapers say that two months of the existing conditions will bring Porto Rico to the verge of starvation. The government of the islands has established a few public kitchens for the relief of those who are suffering most.

The Spanish torpedo boat destroyer Terror is now regarded as being useless owing to the break down of her boilers and the lack of means to repair them.

She is still at San Juan de Porto Rico with the Alfonso XII, Isabel I, Ponce de Leon, Concha, and Comerchat. At last they were all there when the refugees left San Juan.

ALL GOES READY.

Wednesday or Thursday is the Day Now Set for the Sailing of the Second Manila Expedition.

San Francisco, June 12.—The second expedition to the Philippines is almost ready to sail. The field guns, ammunition and camp equipments of the Utah battery were today put on board the Zealandia, the fact of their supplies were loaded on the China and Colon and the Senator was being loaded from both sides. The Morgan City may have to go on the dry dock. In the event she will not go out with the Zealandia, Senator, China and Colon, but will be added to the fleet composed of the Ohio, Indiana, City of Para and City of Puebla. The China, Colon and Zealandia will probably receive their quota of ammunition tomorrow and with the Senator will sail on Wednesday or Thursday.

French Feeling.

St. Louis, June 12.—The French residents of St. Louis held a mass meeting today for the purpose of counteracting the feeling of antagonism that is growing in this country towards France because of her alleged opposition to the United States and friendship for the Spanish in the present conflict. Resolutions were adopted declaring that the hostile feeling towards France was not warranted by the facts. A committee was appointed to invite the people to participate in a demonstration at which eminent orators will endeavor to dispel the sentiments of hostility.

Planning a Debarkation.

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Port Au Prince, Hayti, June 12.—8 p. m.—The latest advices received from Port de Paix, say that the British steamer Ravenscliff, from Guantanamo, whence the American warships Oregon and Marblehead compelled her to put out, reports that the Americans were evidently planning a debarkation of troops on the shore of Guantanamo bay.

Vienna Rumors Denied.

London, June 13.—The Vienna correspondent of the Times says:

"There is not a particle of truth in the rumor that Spain has appealed to Emperor Francis Joseph to mediate, or that a correspondence is contemplated to discuss the ultimate status of the Philippines."

Sighted a Spanish Cruiser.

Victoria, B. C., June 12.—The steamer Garrone, Captain Conradi, which arrived this morning from London reports that he sighted a Spanish cruiser, painted black, in company with a cargo ship off Point Bar on June 8. The cruiser was a turret ship, one mast, and the cargo ship had a black funnel. She showed American flags, o the Garrone.

Stickeen River Wreck.

Vancouver, B. C., June 12.—News has been received here of the wreck of the river steamer Skagit Chief, in the Stickeen river. The steamer ran against a rock. About 20 head of cattle on board were scalded to death by escaping steam.

German Intentions.

London, June 13.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Nagasaki, Japan, says:

"I have trustworthy information that Germany is determined to prevent a bombardment of Manila."

Sierra Leone Uprising.

Liverpool, June 12.—Steamers which have arrived here from Sierra Leone report that a thousand persons were killed in the recent uprising in that district. One hundred and twenty inhabitants of Freetown, most of them traders, are known to have been massacred, and other colonists were carried into the brush by the "warboys" and undoubtedly met a worse fate. Three hundred friendly natives were killed, beside the white missionaries; six colored missionaries of the United Brethren of Christ, were murdered at Manohbargru. The English missionaries are at the mercy of the "warboys" but have not been molested.

Niger Boundary Dispute Settled.

Paris, June 12.—The Niger boundary dispute, in which English papers and politicians have seen a war cloud, is practically settled. A convention covering all disputes is ready for signatures. France gets two commercial depots in the lower Niger for outlets for French trade, with upper Dahomey, while Great Britain's gain consists of territory on the gold coast.

Henry C. Cook.

Kirtville, Mo., June 12.—Henry C. Cook, a well-known Kansas banker, died at the infirmary here today. Deceased was an old soldier, and his son, Allan, is now serving as assistant engineer on the battleship New York.

Minister Woodford's Family.

New York, June 12.—Among the passengers who arrived today on La Bretagne from Havre were Mrs. Stewart L. Woodford and Miss Woodford, wife and daughter of General Woodford, former ambassador to Madrid.

THE COMING WEEK

Hawaiian Question the Vital Topic Before Congress.

CHANCES FOR SENATE ACTION

Senator Frye Determined to Get the Newlands Resolution Up as Soon as It Passes the House—Difficulty will be in Maintaining a Quorum of the Friends of the Measure.

Washington, June 12.—The first days of the week in the senate will be devoted to miscellaneous matters on the calendar and the last days of it to the Hawaiian question, if present plans are pursued. The Hawaiian question is attracting more attention than any other matter now before congress and upon its disposition largely depends the date of final adjournment of the session. Senator Frye is determined to get the house resolution up in the senate as soon as it passes the house, and asserts his ability to hold the senate in session for a reasonable time or until the matter can be disposed of. It is conceded on all hands that there is a majority in the senate favorable to annexation, but some of those who are friendly to this cause admit the difficulty of maintaining a quorum of its friends and expect the opponents to refuse to assist them in maintaining a working senate.

Other Measures.

Among other measures which there will be an effort to have considered during the week are the bill for the incorporation of an international American bank, and Senator Pettigrew's bill regulating the accounts of the public land states and the quarantine bill.

The conference committee report on the Indian appropriation bill is likely to receive attention and it is understood that if opportunity offers a portion of the time will be devoted to private pension and house bills on the calendar. Senator Morgan hopes to have a favorable report on the Nicaragua canal bill to present to the senate late in the week.

HOUSE FORECAST.

Debate on Annexation Will Continue Until Wednesday.

Washington, June 12.—The debate upon the Newlands resolutions providing for the annexation of Hawaii will continue in the house this week until Wednesday afternoon when, at 5 o'clock, a vote will be taken. Meantime, conference reports upon the sundry civil, Indian and District of Columbia appropriation bills may be presented and considered, but owing to the great desire to speak upon Hawaii these reports most likely will be delayed until after Wednesday. The general deficiency bill is expected to be taken up Thursday and will be disposed of quickly. Aside from the quarantine bill, there are no measures of much importance likely to come up beyond appropriation bills.

PRESIDENT PATTON'S SERMON.

National Policy Touched On in the Princeton Baccalaureate.

Princeton, June 12.—Today was Commencement Sunday at Princeton and President Patton preached the baccalaureate sermon.

The services were held in Alexander hall, the immense auditorium being crowded. Previous to the services the faculty, trustees and seniors, robed according to rank in the regulation gown, formed an academic procession, and marched from the chapel across the campus to Alexander hall. The scene was imposing. The president's sermon was on the subject, "The Idea of God." He said in part:

"The idea of God holds a very large place in human life. It matters a lot how we got this idea, we have it, and we live it. All arguments for the existence of God might be summed up in the two words 'cause' and 'infinity.' Emphatically we found a world about us and we conclude that there must have been a cause. Metaphysically we conclude that there was such a cause. He must be infinite, all-wise and all-powerful.

"At this time all private matters are remanded to a position subsidiary to the great public issues that hang in the balance. We find ourselves in the midst of war, and I venture to say that if this war could be described it would probably just now it would be found that it resulted in the confluence of two streams of thought, which, meeting at Washington, became an overwhelming current. One of these was an ethical feeling, a product of Christianity; the other might have been brought about without Christianity. It is true that in the present complications the day has passed for asking the question of right. What is to be done in the event of the victory we hope for and feel sure of, is what concerns us now. It is the privilege of Christians as a university, men, to affect public opinion by considering public questions and moral issues aside from the matter of national advantage, of territorial interest, or industrial opportunity.

"History knows not what it is to retreat. Every step we take shuts a door behind us. The boom of Admiral Dewey's cannon across the Pacific made us leave the Farewell Address and throw the Monroe doctrine for the time being into the background. It is impossible, some one says, for a nation to secede from the family of nations, and if it stays in the family it is going to have family complications. And these compulsations, sometimes take the form of war. Do not emphasize too much national convenience. What objects Providence may have in throwing open new avenues of industry and strengthening the bond between us and our blood relations across the seas we do not know. But we do know that these things must be regarded from a light of moral principles."

BERESFORD'S APPEAL.

Rear Admiral Wants an Increase of the British Navy.

London, June 12.—Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford has issued an appeal through the press for an increase of the navy. He says:

"The war between the United States and Spain has taught us useful lessons. It has taught us the absolute necessity of complete and thorough organization previous to war, instead of trusting to chance. It has taught us the value of a proper supply of cruisers and the ineffectiveness of obsolete guns against the range and accuracy of modern weapons.

"No other nation has a ship of the effective list armed with muzzle-loading guns, whereas England has 45. Any nation that sent men to fight on blue water, or recommended for naval protection such weapons, would certainly get short shrift."

MADRID OPINION.

Business Men Think the War Will Be Over in a Month.

London, June 13.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail telegraphing Sunday, says:

"An extremely bad impression is current tonight as to the coming events. Business men are inclined to the belief that the war will be short probably only lasting another month. Military men hold the opposite view, considering that Spain can put much reliance on the elements.

"At the cabinet council today Duke Almodovar de Rio, the foreign minister held a short conference with the ambassadors of the powers. It is understood that nothing definite had been arrived at.

"While the American landing in Cuba is officially denied, the authorities assert that, even if it were true, it would be unimportant, as the Spanish army would give a good account of itself. It is believed that the question of food supplies so far as the peninsula is concerned, is settled at least until October."

REPORTS TO MADRID.

Blanco Tells the Present Position of American Warships.

Madrid, June 12.—1 p. m.—The following dispatch has been received here from Captain General Blanco:

"One American cruiser and two gunboats are before Havana; two are before Mariel, one at Cardenas; one at San Calsarion, none at Matanzas and Cienfuegos and 15 American men of war are off Santiago de Cuba. We have no news from La Caimerera."

A private dispatch has been received here from Manila dated June 8, representing the situation there as being slightly improved. It says:

"In spite of the insurrection in the province, the capital is resolved upon resistance. The spirit of the people is excellent. The defenses have been increased; fresh battalions of volunteers have been organized; the place is victualled for two months and the insurgents have not ventured to make an attack."

ALASKAN NEWS.

Lake Linderman Clear of Ice, and Extra Steamers Run.

Port Townsend, Wash., June 12.—The passengers of the steamer Cottage City, which arrived tonight from Alaska, report Lake Linderman clear of ice. Extra steamers are running day and night taking miners across. Eight scows laden with supplies were smashed in the ice on Lake Bennett, losing everything aboard. Three hundred men have succeeded in reaching the interior of Alaska via Yakutat bay. Parties arriving from the state rich diggings have been struck on Alsace river.

Speedy justice has been meted to the murderers of Sam Roberts, a gambler in Dyea. He was killed about three months ago just as he was entering his cabin. Fitzpatrick received a life sentence in San Quentin while Brooks and Corbett, his accomplices, were sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment.

FREIGHT TRAIN DERAILED.

Brakeman Killed by the Turning Over of the Engine.

Roseburg, Ore., June 12.—The northbound freight train No. 21 on the Southern Pacific was derailed about noon today near tunnel No. 5, eight miles north of Glendale. The engine, tender and five cars left the track. Stephen D. Willis, brakeman, and Al Veatch, brakeman, were riding on the pilot. Willis evidently saw the danger as the train rounded a curve and jumped. He was stunned by the fall and the engine turned over on him before he could escape. He was instantly killed. Veatch was thrown ahead on the track and only slightly bruised. Engineer Dempsey and the fireman were thrown from the engine as it rolled over and Dempsey was bruised about the face though not seriously hurt. The fireman was not hurt at all.

A wrecking train with physicians left here soon after the accident occurred. Mrs. Willis expected her husband at 4 o'clock, and was preparing dinner when the telegram came saying he was dead.

HAMILTON AND HUGHES.

Denver Riders Lowered the World's Records Yesterday.

Denver, June 12.—Two world's bicycle records were lowered at Chutes Park in this city today. W. W. Hamilton, who previously held both the world's paced and unpaced mile records, today rode an unpaced mile in the remarkable time of 1 minute and 56 seconds, thus clipping 4 seconds from the record. Although this performance will not go on record as official, because no sanction of it had been asked for, there is no doubt of the correctness of the time, as three experienced timers held watches on the rider and it was made in the presence of a number of witnesses.

A. B. Hughes knocked off six seconds from the three mile unpaced record, riding the distance in 6:28. A regular meet will be held here on Saturday next and Hamilton and Hughes will attempt to make new records for a mile and three miles unpaced riding.

Wealthy Farmer Sentenced.

Kansas City, Mo., June 12.—James Lafayette Hudspeth, a wealthy farmer of Lake City, Mo., has been found guilty of murder in the second degree for killing J. W. Kessner, at that place, last summer, and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment. An appeal will be taken. Hudspeth was released on an old bond. Kessner was the station agent and telegraph operator at Lake City. The men quarreled over a letter alleged to have been written by Hudspeth and charging Kessner, who was a married man, with having paid improper attentions to Hudspeth's niece. Hudspeth shot and instantly killed Kessner.

British Warship Off Cape Race.

St. Johns, N. F., June 12.—The British steamer Atharia, Captain Smith, from St. John, N. B., for Liverpool, which was ashore in St. Mary's bay, on Friday, is a total wreck. The passengers and crew are now on their way to this port.

The warship whose presence off Cape Race last week gave rise to so many startling reports proves to be the British gunboat Gunnare. She is engaged in surveying some unmapped shoals on the edge of the Grand Banks.

Gunboat Dorothea Sailed.

Philadelphia, June 12.—The gunboat Dorothea left League Island navy yard today under sealed orders. The opinion is that she and the gunboat Peoria are bound for Cuban waters and are to join Sampson's fleet. The Dorothea is a yacht of about the same size as the Vixen, now with Admiral Sampson's fleet. She is commanded by Lieutenant Commander Barnett and carries a crew of 67 men.

Captain Waiting Orders.

Tacoma, Wash., June 12.—Captain Robinson of the war department boarded the Northern Pacific steamship Victoria today and requested Trowbridge to substitute the American for the British flag, which the latter officer refused to do until he had instructions from the owners. Captain Trowbridge has taken out first papers and will probably sail the Victoria.

Cornell Commencement.

Ithaca, N. Y., June 12.—The thirteenth annual commencement exercises at Cornell University were opened today by Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, of the Diocese of New York, who delivered the baccalaureate sermon. Armory hall, the largest auditorium on the campus, was filled to overflowing with students and visitors. Bishop Potter chose as his theme "Devotion to Home and Family."

Cannery Burned.

Astoria, Oregon, June 12.—The loss caused by the burning of the Aberdeen Packing company's cannery at Hwaco, Washington, early this morning, is estimated at $75,000. The insurance is about $40,000. The fire is believed to have been incendiary.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE

Alger's Statement of War Department Work.

REPORTS FROM BUREAUS

Twelve Miles of Freight Cars Laden With Provisions.

VAST PREPARATIONS FOR WAR

While Thousands of Details are Necessarily Omitted the Statement Conveys Some Idea of the Magnitude of the Work Accomplished by the Department—Work is in Progress on 21 Batteries—Fifteen Hundred Submarine Mines have been Placed in Harbors.

Washington, June 12.—Secretary Alger today gave out for publication a statement showing with exactness just what has been done by the war department in preparing the army for war. The secretary said that this matter, which had been carefully prepared by the heads of the various departments, of course omitted thousands of details, but still it might convey some idea of the vast work accomplished by the department.

The statement comprises reports made by Quartermaster General Ludington, Commissary General Egan, Chief of Ordnance General Flagler, and Chief of Engineers, General Wilson.

The report of the subsistence department shows that it has since May 11, or less than a month, load 12 solid miles of freight cars with provisions for the army. This included 6,126,945 rations to 32,189 tons, for the regulars and volunteer troops.

Small Arms and Cartridges.

Prior to April 21, in anticipation of the present emergency, the department has been accumulating small arms and cartridges, and had about 20,000,000 of all kinds. There have been procured many millions more by manufacture and purchase since April 21 and the manufactories and deliveries of small arms cartridges will soon reach 700,000 per day. There have been issued to the army small arms of all kinds and the supply is sufficient for immediate wants.

Since April 12 the old regular batteries have had their armament increased from four guns and caissons of six guns and caissons and their battery wagons and forges. Sixteen volunteer batteries have been supplied either in whole or in part.

Siege Guns.

The department has ready to hand a large number of five inch siege guns and seven inch siege howitzers, with their carriages, timber platforms, implements, equipments, tools and chests complete, also seven inch mortars.

Smokeless powder is now being issued for all field and siege guns.

The supply of ammunition already ordered for field cannon is considered sufficient for the present time.

There have been shipped to the fortifications since April 21, many seacoast carriages, guns for which are already provided.

Rapid fire guns and an ample supply of ammunition, cartridges, shell, shrapnel, fuses and smokeless powder for the same have been purchased and a portion of them have already been installed at government works.

Steamships Chartered.

There have been chartered without seriously impairing the coastwise lines, 11 first class steamships for transports on the Atlantic coast, four water vessels, one tug, three steam lighters and one steamer for the signal service. All of these bid fair to be refitted to a greater or less extent.

It has been most difficult to secure ships on the Pacific, by reason of the unwillingness of the steamship companies to give their ships, but from the fact that they were not available for the reason that most of the companies were trading across the Pacific and as far south as Panama and we could get the vessels only when they arrived in port. In many instances these companies have had to charter other vessels to replace those that it was necessary for the government to have to transact its business. American registers were required for a number of ships, but there was no difficulty in eventually getting all the vessels necessary for transporting the troops to the Philippines.

Cause of Delay.

Because of the long distance these ships had to go some delays were caused in fitting them out, as transports. So far 10 vessels have been chartered. The procurement of the vessels for the expedition has been left to the quartermaster of General Merritt's staff. Favorable offers by dealers on this side of the continent being declined because the distance was too great.

Movement of Troops.

The movement of the troops to the rendezvous points was a vast undertaking. The volunteer troops have gone to their destination with promptness and with remarkable freedom from accident or delay. Extremely low rates for transportation were secured, generally not exceeding one and one-half cents per mile for passengers and about half the prevailing tariff for freight.

Altogether the troops transported, regular and volunteer, were 126 regiments of infantry, 3 regiments, battalions or troops of cavalry and 2 batteries of artillery.

Some of the things purchased by the quartermaster's department of the army last made are: 890 cavalry horses, 12,928 draft mules, 2,100 pack mules, 500 small mules, 1,500 small horses, 4,690 wagons, 425 ambulances, 17,032 single harnesses, 1,559 saddles and bridles, 1,447 pack saddles, 3,100 halters, 1,735 artillery horses and 944 draft horses for siege trains, 196,252 blankets, 123,128 blouses, 25,200 canvas coats and trousers, 55,580 cotton flannel drawers, 129,905 summer drawers, 121,709 campaign hats, 23,950 canvas hats, 92,887 leggings, 161,287 paunches, 120,735 flannel shirts, 192,420 leather shoes, 30,999 cotton stockings, 24,270 woolen stockings, 24,820 gunnocks, 8,125 helmets, 2,820 mosquito bars, 2,600 head nets, 11,562 shelter tents, 3,562 wall tents and 1,220 conical tents.

In addition to the work already complete upon the declaration of war, work was ordered and is in progress upon 21 batteries working will double shifts of men at many places. Of these there are 75 emplacements for mortars, 8, 10 and 12 inch guns, and 17 emplacements for rapid fire guns. In addition orders have been given for emplacements for 21 modern guns and 15-inch gun carriages and a number are now ready for armament.

Four hundred miles of cable have been delivered and about 1,500 submarine mines placed in harbors.

[illegible]

Colorado Springs' Fame at the Capital.

[illegible] TOPICS OF INTEREST

Bulletin Boards Watched More Eagerly for Baseball Happenings than for War News — Stories of Colorado Springs Men in Washington—Patriotic Enthusiasm at a Theater.

Washington, June 6.—One would most naturally expect to find the latest and most authentic news in Washington papers, but this expectation is not justified by reality. The reader of the Colorado Springs Gazette has just as full a report of national and international events, served at his breakfast table, as has the Washingtonian. The telegraph service over the Associated Press wire is exactly the same in all parts of the United States. One would imagine that the enthusiasm of the people at the seat of our national government would be greater than in any other city of the Union. This also is a mistake. Baseball, and the record of the Washington team, are the all-absorbing topics of conversation in this city. Of course such an incident as the marvelous bravery displayed by Lieutenant Hobson, and the other Merrimac volunteers, has caused momentary enthusiasm, but the bulletin boards are watched more eagerly for base ball happenings than for war news. The newspaper reader here is not treated to poster head type every hour of the day and night. This may have something to do with the apparent lack of interest over the various phases of the war. The local press did make a half-hearted attempt to "display" the news, but the overwhelming cry of "yellow journalism" nipped this experiment in the bud.

Colorado Springs, on the whole, is much more anxious for late war news, and more patriotic than the capital. Colorado's London has been advertising itself well in this city and Mr. R. G. Mullen, better known as "Bob," used a fine Italian hand on one of the reporters of the morning paper here lately.

"Colorado Springs," said Sheriff Mullen, "is one of the greatest towns in the Union. Though not a big city, it has so many people of wealth, rank and fashion that it has been dubbed 'Little London.' The style of dress indulged in by the ladies vies with Fifth avenue, and no finer teams and traps are to be seen in Central park than in our town. The place is noted in all lands for its health-restoring virtues, and many a 'bloke,' whose lease on life seemed brief, has come there and regained robust strength. The only trouble is that the excessively rarefied air becomes a little too much for people used to a humid climate, and occasionally they have to seek a temporary change.

"Most of the paying properties of Cripple Creek are owned by citizens of Colorado Springs. At a time when they wanted to get foreign capital to aid in the development of the mines, no investors were to be found and so the hom. people bling to like grim death to a dead Negrito, till fortune rewarded them in a way they had hardly hoped for."

This is worth a line to the city, and the chamber of commerce could look to rewarding "Bob." The party a few days ago talked Colorado Springs over a little incident happening in the Columbia theater, in which a Springs man bubbled over with patriotism. To the left, in the box next to the stage, sat Mrs. McKinley and party. Between the lyrical acts of Frank Daniels' comedy stirring national airs of music were played by the orchestra, and late bulletins read, followed by lusty cheers for our future heroes. Dewey, Sampson, Lee, evoked the heartiest applause, but the administration seemed to be overlooked. Then it was one of our citizens sprang to his feet, climbed on the theater seat, and waving a silken flag about his head, asked in magic tones that three rousing cheers be given for William McKinley. The audience was electrified. The people sprang to their feet, men and women, and three of the loudest, old-fashioned campaign hurrahs for President McKinley resounded through the old Columbia theater. In the meantime, it was noticeable that Mrs. McKinley's face fairly beamed with appreciation and pleasurable emotion.

The call for additional volunteers has filled this city with hundreds of applicants who desire nothing but commissions. The individuals of this class started for home two weeks ago, carrying with them disappointment and depleted pocketbooks, but the recent call gave them further hope and they can be seen from the time the senate convenes until it adjourns, waiting to button-hole a particular senator. The red tape wound all about government work is perhaps a necessary evil, at times it is an annoyance of immense magnitude. To illustrate: A company of volunteers from Indiana was journeying south to join its regiment, and stopped off in Washington. Naturally the boys wanted to see the Capitol. It was Sunday, and, after reaching the great structure of white marble, they were told a permit only would allow their admittance. Disappointment mildly expresses their feelings. Fortunately a prominent Colorado Springs lawyer, inside the doorway, overheard the conversation. Requesting the soldier boys to remain where they were, he went to the committee room of a senator, and stated briefly the case. In a minute the senator was at the doorway, and for over an hour devoted his time to personally conducting the soldiers all over the building. The gratitude felt is best expressed by the utterance of one of them in shaking hands with the senator, "It's a pity, senator, you do not come from our state; if you did, and wanted to stay here for seven more terms, after we had finished the Spaniards, every one of us would electioneer for you." All of the buildings calculated to attract the tourist are closed Sundays; true, the excuse given by the government is that the Sunday mob of vandals cost the government so many thousand dollars for restoration and repair, that the law was necessary.

In the senate for weeks the all-absorbing measure of interest has been the war revenue bill. This appropriation for war expenditures has brought Senator Allison of Iowa to the front again as one of our strongest statesmen. To command at all times the respect and confidence of one's colleagues, in such a body as the senate of the United States, is indeed one of the greatest honors to be bestowed upon any man. Allison commands this through merit. Aldrich of Rhode Island, Bacon of Georgia, Turple of Indiana and Coorado's senator, Wolcott, distinguished themselves during the lengthy and intricate debate over this measure. This week the regular calendar of business will be resumed, broken by some discussion over the deficiency bill.

A good story is told by a Colorado Springs man stopping for a short time here, illustrating the characteristic knowledge of every subject of the Washington colored driver. The man in question was very much amused by the information given him during a tour of the city by this particular driver. As they approached the statue of Martin Luther, at Thomas circle, the Colorado Springs man innocently requested to be enlightened as to the identity of the man whose name was carved in great letters on the pedestal: "Dat, sir, dat gentleman, sir, was one of de greatest congressmen de state of Pennsylvania ever sent to dis city." So, such is fame.

It is a great wonder the pundice journals, during the dull season of war, have not sent some of their highly-paid imaginative writers to journey on the famous senators' train, the Congressional limited, now running between Washington and New York. Saturday going north, and Sunday coming south, the seats are all occupied by the great political leaders of the country. Here, while reposing in a soft seat in a post-lion to command as soft a drink, the reporter might induce the great lights to talk. The Gazette, some months ago, spoke of a test being tried at that time by the railroad company over whose tracks the famous Congressional train runs. It was an effort made to settle the dust with oil. For the benefit of those in Colorado, who have in years past seen dust storms or have heard about them, it may be gratifying to know that the experiment was a success, and today the trip from New York to Washington is made without encountering that greatest of traveling annoyances, dust.

If Colorado Springs were a dusty place, the city fathers might investigate the Pennsylvania Railroad company's methods, and profit by them.

Henry Russell Wray.

CONGRESSIONAL NEWS.

Monday, June 6.

Senate.—Beyond the passage of an urgent deficiency bill, made necessary by the war with Spain, the senate accomplished little today. The deficiency measure carries appropriations for the war and navy establishments aggregating $17,795,000. These appropriations are in addition to the amounts to be carried later by the general deficiency bill. During the greater part of the session the measure providing for the taking of the twelfth and subsequent censuses was under consideration, but no progress was made toward its completion.

House.—After the revenue bill was sent to conference, the session of the house today was devoted to routine business chiefly under suspension of the rules, a number of bills being passed. Adjournment was taken pending the disposal of a measure providing a code of criminal law and procedure for Alaska.

Tuesday, June 7.

Senate.—Almost immediately after the senate convened today consideration was resumed of the bill for the protection of the people of the Indian territory. After reading and discussion of the measure, which occupied nearly three hours, it was passed.

It provides for the allotment of severalty of certain lands to the Indians of the territory, the payment of interest claims to the Chickasaw Indians and the ratification of the agreement effected with the Indians by the Dawes commission.

The discussion of the census bill precipitated a civil service debate which had not been concluded when the senate adjourned.

House.—After disposing of the war deficiency bill, as passed with amendments by the senate, the house today considered the conference report upon the sundry civil bill. The report, so far as it embodied agreements, was adopted, and the house then by an vote, severally upon the senate amendments upon which no agreement had been reached in conference. Of these there are 15. The house considered today eight of these, acting favorably upon three and rejecting the remainder. Consideration will continue tomorrow.

Wednesday, June 8.

Senate.—A bill providing for the taking of the twelfth census was passed by the senate today, after a debate which occupied the greater part of three days. Several weeks ago a census bill was presented by the committee having the matter in charge, but the measure was so unsatisfactory that it was recommitted to the committee. The bill passed today was in lieu of that which was recommitted, and, as slightly amended, received the unanimous support of the senate. Under it, if it should become a law, a director of the census, an assistant director and five expert statisticians will be appointed immediately to make the preliminary arrangements for the taking of the census of 1900, in accordance with the outline presented in the bill which has already been fully covered by the Associated Press. A determined effort was made to provide that the employes of the census bureau should be examined and certified by the civil service commission, but it failed by a vote of 18 to 31. A provision was inserted that no more than two-thirds of the supervisors and enumerators should be of one political party.

Soon after the senate convened Mr. Hale of Maine, chairman of the naval affairs committee, reported favorably a bill to organize a hospital corps of the United States navy to define its duties and regulate its pay. The bill was passed. Under the bill the pay of hospital stewards shall be $60 a month, hospital apprentices first class $30 a month and hospital apprentices $19 a month, with the increase on account of length of service now or may hereafter be allowed by law to other enlisted men in the navy. The house provision that the application of the act be limited to the duration of the war with Spain was eliminated.

Consideration of the senate amendments to the sundry civil bill then proceeded and the following were agreed to: Improving the harbor of Wilmington and Christiana river, Delaware; continuing improvement of the harbor at Oakland, Cal.; appropriating $250,000 for the protection of the Sacramento and Feather rivers, Cal.

House.—The house today disposed of the senate amendments to the sundry civil bill and agreed to further conference. The conference report upon the postoffice appropriation bill was adopted without debate, and the house proceeded to consider the bill to provide for participation of volunteer soldiers in congressional elections. Adjournment was taken pending disposal, and it will come up tomorrow.

Thursday, June 9.

Senate.—At today's session of the senate, Mr. Carter, of Montana, in connection with the rejection by the government of the Atlantic Transport Centennial as a transport, made some ugly charges against the shipowners on the Pacific coast. He said they had been endeavoring to hold up the government and compel it to pay inordinate and extraordinary prices for ships to be used to transport troops to the Philippines.

Mr. Perkins, California, denied the statements of Mr. Carter, declaring that the vessel owners of San Francisco had placed their ships at the disposal of the government at a rate fully 50 per cent less than they usually received for them.

Mr. Lodge, Massachusetts, made some sensational disclosures concerning the disposition of the money appropriated by congress a short time ago in payment of the claim of the Book Concern of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. He introduced a resolution directing the claims committee to make an investigation of the matter and report to the senate what, if any, action could be taken.

The "Omnibus claim bill," carrying something over $9,000,000, 40 private pension bills and several measures from the general calendar were passed.

House.—After five hours devoted to the consideration of the bill to enable volunteers to vote in congressional elections the conference report on the war revenue bill was presented to the house today.

After a protracted conversational consideration of the bill, in which its constitutionality was discussed, Mr. Bailey (Dem. Texas) secured the floor and delivered a speech against the constitutionality of the bill.

Mr. Lewis (Dem., Wash.) opposed the view advocated by Mr. Bailey.

At the conclusion of the speech of Mr. Lewis, Mr. S. W. Smith (Rep., Mich.) in charge of the bill, moved the previous question. The question was put, while Mr. Cummings (Dem., N. Y.) was demanding recognition to offer an amendment to give the privilege of voting to the sailors and marines. He failed to get his amendment in, and upon the announcement of the vote ordering the previous question, the New York member called for the ayes and nays.

The roll call received 149 ayes and 98 nays. Mr. Bailey demanded a roll call on the engrossment and third reading of the bill and at the conclusion of the vote demanded the reading of the engrossed bill.

Friday, June 10.

Senate.—Shortly after 1 o'clock this afternoon the conference report on the war revenue bill was agreed to by the senate, after a discussion lasting four hours. The debate on the measure was without special interest and was entirely devoid of sensational features. The debate indicated generally that the bill as agreed upon by the conferees was reasonably satisfactory to everybody except as to the bond proposition. The votes cast against the adoption of the report reflected the opinions of those senators who are opposed to any increase in the interest-bearing debt of the country. The report was agreed to by the decisive vote of 43 to 22. Every Republican voted for the measure and their votes were supplemented by those of eight Democrats, one Silver Republican and one Independent.

The Democrats who voted for the adoption of the report were Messrs. Caffery, Gorman, Lindsay, McEnery, Mitchell, Morgan, Murphy and Turple; the Silver Republican was Mr. Mantle, and the Independent was Mr. Kyle. The vote against the report was cast by sixteen Democrats, three Silver Republicans and three Populists.

As soon as the engrossed bill can be signed by the presiding officers of the two branches of congress, it will be sent to the president.

Just at the close of the session this evening a bitter personal discussion was precipitated by Mr. Butler (Pop., N. C.) who attacked Mr. Kyle for having voted for the issuance of bonds.

Mr. Butler, speaking as chairman of the Populist national committee, officially declared that Mr. Kyle did not represent the Populist party.

Mr. Kyle responded warmly, saying that he was responsible for his political actions not Mr. Butler, but to his conscience and to his constituents. Subsequently he denounced as "intentional and malicious falsehoods" some statements made about him by Mr. Pettigrew.

A bill to provide an American register for the steamer Arcadia of the New York and Porto Rico Steamship company was passed. The bill provides that the vessel shall not engage in the coastwise trade although it may trade between New York and Porto Rico.

Mr. Aldrich of Rhode Island presented the report of the committee of conference on the war revenue measure and when it was read said that senators were familiar with the details of the report, he would make no formal statement.

Mr. Jones of Arkansas said that as one of the conferees he had not signed the report and would vote against it. Many things in the report were satisfactory to him, particularly the retention of the 7½ per cent beer rebate, the inheritance, the sleeping car, the tea taxes and other taxes put in the bill. He did not approve the reduction in the amount of silver to be coined each month, but he was gratified that the provision for the coinage of all the silver bullion in the treasury had been retained in the measure.

House.—The feature of today's session of the house was the securing of an agreement to consider and

Washington, June 10.—The feature of today's session of the house was the securing of an agreement to consider and vote upon the Newlands resolution to annex Hawaii. Beginning tomorrow the debate will proceed until 5 o'clock next Wednesday afternoon, when a vote will be taken. The annexationists came today determined to force consideration and for three hours the opposition filibustered. Consideration of the resolutions today could have been prevented, as under the rules a recess until the evening session necessary by would have been taken at 5 o'clock, but it was plain that the annexationists would win their victory tomorrow. Realizing this, and knowing the resolutions would pass and go to the country, involving a prominent issue, the opposition treated for liberal debate and their demands were granted readily.

Eight Democrats voted with the annexionists in the movement today to force consideration of the resolution, they being Messrs. Berry of Kentucky, Devries of California, Livingston of Georgia, Brucker of Michigan, Cummings and Volstage of New York and Cochran of Missouri. It is claimed at least 20 Democrats will favor the passage of the resolutions.

The bill to enable volunteer soldiers to vote at congressional elections was passed, and a number of minor measures, chiefly of a private nature, were considered.

The Lacey bill providing for the participation of volunteer soldiers in congressional elections was called up when the house met today, it being the privileged business under continuing order. The reading of the engrossed bill was called for last evening by Mr. Bailey (Dem. Tex.) proceeded.

Mr. Cummings (Dem. N. Y.) moved to recommit the bill with instructions to report it with an added provision extending the suffrage privilege to members of the naval reserve.

A roll call was taken, resulting in the defeat of the motion to recommit, ayes 100, nays 120, and the bill was then passed, 165 to 42.

Mr. Maguire (Dem. Cal.) from the election committee number two, then called the report in the case of William Ryan against H. C. Brewster from the thirty-first New York district.

POST OFFICE BILL.

Terms of Conference Report Agreed to by the Senate.

Washington, June 7.—The conference report on the postoffice appropriation bill as reported to the senate today, and agreed to by that body, carries a provision of $50,000 for rural free delivery. This is a compromise, the house having appropriated $200,000 and the senate having refused to make any appropriation. The agreement also includes the senate amendment for a joint committee of the two houses to investigate the question of excessive charges by the railroad companies for mail transportation. The senate recede from its amendment reducing the total appropriation for pay of letter carriers from $13,000,000 to $12,000,000; restoring the house figures and also from the amendment providing against more than four deliveries daily in any city. The temporary provision for postoffices at military camps during the war was retained. The amendment prohibiting the letting of contracts to sub-contractors was eliminated, as was that making it a misdemeanor for railroad companies to refuse to carry the United States mails.

BOND PROPOSALS.

Desire Is to Give the Preference to Small Bidders.

Washington, June 7.—Preparations are substantially complete at the treasury department to invite offers for the bonds for carrying on the Spanish war as soon as the bonds are authorized by congress. There will not be a delay of more than two days in issuing a circular stating the terms under which the bonds are offered and inviting bids at par. Envelopes have already been prepared, addressed to every national bank, to the postmaster at every money order office, and to the representatives of certain express companies who have offered to aid in the placing of the loan.

The circular announcing the loan will be placed in these envelopes and dispatched as soon as the exact terms of the act of congress are known. It is the present intention to offer $200,000,000 in bonds at once, reserving the right to issue an additional $100,000,000 under the proposal of the minority of the finance committee in case an additional issue becomes necessary.

Thirty days will probably be given for receiving bids before the loan is allotted. Allotments will be made at once, however, for the full amount of all bids for $1,000 or less. It is not anticipated that these will reach a sufficient amount to absorb the whole loan, but it is desired to give the preference to small bidders.

McCormick Renominated.

Smith Center, Kan., June 7.—The Populist congressional convention of the Sixth congressional district held here today renominated Congressman N. B. McCormick.

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Account By Way of Dewey's Great Victory.

SEVEAL TRIVAL PART DOLLARS

Spanish Transport with 500 Tons of Coal was Captured Unhurt and About a Dozen Small Tugs and Steam Launches were Seized and are Being Used by the American Fleet.

(Special Correspondence of the Associated Press.—Copyrighted, 1898, by the Associated Press.)

Manila Bay, May 4, via Hong Kong, May 10.—With decks cleared for action, guns shotted, crews all at quarters and eagerly peering through the port holes, Commodore Dewey, having previously made signal to follow the flagship, headed for the entrance of Manila bay between the batteries on the island of Point Corregidor and El Fraile at 10 p. m. on Saturday night last, April 30. Here were the guns that were to blow us out of the water and the much-vaunted torpedo mine field that was impossible to pass without a skilled pilot. At 10:20 a signal light and a gun on the beach announced that we had probably been seen, as the night was bright moonlight, but the dark green paint and the inky darkness on board ship prevented any estimate of our character being made.

Under Brief Fire.

The Olympia and Baltimore slipped through unseen before the gunners on El Fraile but a sudden roar, a flash and an 8-inch shell whistled over the Raleigh and exploded close alongside. The Baltimore opened fire and a five-inch shell from her broke the silence of the American fleet, but the course of the ship was not changed. Three more shots were fired at the Concord and Boston ahead, they were promptly replied to after which the ships were out of range. Speed was then slackened and the column headed up the bay for Manila, 30 miles distant.

The commanders skirted the city at early dawn, but the Spanish fleet was not there. So it, afterwards it was distinguished, drawn up in line of battle, off the strongly fortified arsenal of Cavite, seven miles from Manila.

Signal for Action.

The signal "prepare for general action and close up" was then floated from the flagship Olympia and the bugle and drum called to "general quarters" and the glorious Stars and Stripes wave out from every masthead, and gaff of the ships of the squadron as the Olympia headed for their line of battle. Our formation was in column, 400 yards apart, with a slackened speed of six knots.

The fullness of the day revealed the Spanish fleet of nine vessels, the Reina Christina, flagship, the Castilla, Don Antonio de Ulloa, Isla de Cuba, Isla de Luzon and four small gunboats. The Spanish mail steamer Mindanao was also in line, having hastily fitted with guns. Each end of their line was protected by batteries of six and eight-inch guns, on the peninsula of Cavite. The Castilla was moored head and stern and the other ships had steam up in order to be able to retreat behind the mole and batteries of Cavite to repair accidents and take a breathing spell.

Fought at Long Range.

The shore batteries opened fire on us long before we were in range. Our guns were silent until at 4,500 yards, when the Olympia swung around her port broadside and let drive her four-inch turret guns. The Baltimore, Raleigh, Petrel, Concord and Boston, in succession, followed the flagship and opened fire as soon as their guns would bear on the enemy. The engagement was general as the Americans swept down parallel to the Spanish line, but was fought at long range, owing to our ships being kept away from the enemy in the shallow water. The modern high power guns and excellent gunnery of the Americans showed its effects while the Spaniards' shots either fell far short or flew wholly over our heads.

The end of our line being reached we turned, shifted our batteries and stood down the line until we were at from 3,000 to 2,500 yards from them. It is inconceivable with what accuracy and rapidity our guns were fired. The sides of the Raleigh, which has a battery of ten 5-inch rapid fire guns, were a continuous sheet of flame, and the eight-inch guns of the Olympia, Boston and Baltimore hurled an unbroken stream of 250-pound shell at the doomed ships of the enemy. Six times the commodore led the fleet up and down the Spanish line, after which we hauled out for breakfast, but the victory was ours.

Spain's Fleet Demolished.

The Castilla was riddled and burning. A shell through the steam pipes of the Reina Christina showed she was in trouble. An hour later she was in flames. The other Spanish craft had been handled so severely that they had retired behind the mole of the navy yard. The Mindanao was beached.

One torpedo boat, early in the fight, tried to slip out and attack our reserve squadron, composed of the McCulloch and the transports Nanshan and Zafiro, which we had left out of range of the action. She had hardly made clear her purpose before the small rapid fire guns of all our ships was concentrated on her and she was fairly blown out of the water on to the beach.

At 7:30 the commodore made signal to retire to give the crews a rest and breakfast. They had been standing by their guns all night and had been fighting them for three hours. The rest was welcomed by all.

Cavite Batteries Destroyed.

After breakfast and the council of war, it was decided to attack and destroy the shore batteries at Cavite. On signal the Baltimore led the way, ran up to within 2,000 yards, reserved their concentrated fire and literally smothered them with shell. The other ships quickly took their places and within thirty minutes not another shot was fired from the shore.

The Don Antonio de Ulloa still floated the flag of Spain and fired a few shots. Her decks were swept of every living soul and she sank riddled with shell. The work of the ships was over.

The Raleigh, Concord and Petrel were then ordered inside to "destroy shipping." But the draught of the Raleigh, 20 feet, was too great to allow her to get over the shoal water and after getting around twice, the attempt had to be abandoned. The Concord ran over and found the Mindanao while the Petrel went up to the navy yard. The enemy, however, had anticipated them and all the gunboats were on fire or scuttled. The arsenal was in ruins from the shelling.

Spanish Flag Hauled Down.

At 10:30 the Spanish flag was hauled down and the Petrel signalled "The enemy has surrendered."

A mighty cheer went up from all the ships.

Almost extraordinary victory was ours not one man did we lose, and there were only six men slightly wounded, on the Baltimore, while from last accounts the Spaniards lost between 200 and 1,000 men killed and wounded.

The Spanish commodore was wounded and the captain, a lieutenant, the chaplain and a midshipman were killed by a shell striking the bridge of the Reina Cristina. She lost besides 80 men killed and had 60 men wounded. The Castilla lost 110 men killed and wounded. The shore batteries suffered badly.

Had we been able to engage their ships and batteries at short range the battle would have been more quickly over; but our loss of life would in all probability have been considerable. As it was, the Spanish fleet was destroyed without one death on our side and only a few shot holes through the upper works of our ships.

Anchored Off Manila.

That night we anchored off Manila, leaving the Boston and Concord to watch Cavite arsenal.

Negotiations were opened with the authorities ashore and it was earnestly desired on our part that it would not be necessary to bombard Manila.

On the Lunetta in front of Manila is a battery of 10-inch Krupp guns. These guns opened on the fleet as it passed in the early morning and by so doing exposed the city to a merciless bombardment, which, but for the humanity of our commander, might have put to death thousands of the inhabitants and laid the city in ruins. Even after the first half of the battle was over that battery kept firing. But after the final destruction of the naval station and the silencing of the Spanish ships, a white flag was hoisted over this battery and not a gun was thereafter fired.

Corregidor Forts Surrendered.

During Monday, May 2, the Raleigh and Baltimore were sent down to demand the surrender or to destroy the forts at the mouth of the bay. Arrived off the principal fort and headquarters on Corregidor Island, a flag of truce was sent in and the surrender of the Spaniards was demanded, whereupon the governor and the colonel commanding the forces came on board and arranged the terms with Captain Coghlan of the Raleigh. We have since dismantled their guns, destroyed their ammunition and put all the Spaniards on parole not to bear arms against the United States during this war or to attempt to fire a shot at our ships entering or leaving the bay.

As this dispatch is closed on Wednesday affairs are at a stand still. Old Glory floats over the naval station at Cavite and the garrison and employes have evacuated the place. The hospitals are full of wounded and we buried those who died. Were buried yesterday.

The bombting and bombastic proclamation of the governor of Manila had evidently borne fruit, for when the Petrel first searched the navy yard the doctor and a deputation of sisters of mercy from the hospital came down to beg our men not to kill the wounded in fire on the hospital. They seemed surprised and delighted when they were assured that such practices were not in our system of warfare.

The wrecks of nine splendid vessels are dotted around in view of the ship on which this dispatch is written.

Small Steamers Seized.

The Spanish transport Manila was found in three feet of mud up near the navy yard, but the Petrel was able to tow her off and she came out under her own steam and anchored near the squadron. She is a beautiful little steamer of 2,000 tons. On board were supplies of the navy and 500 tons of coal. The Raleigh is now filling her bunkers with the coal captured on board the Manila. In addition to the latter about a dozen small tugs and steam launches have been seized and are now being used by the American fleet.

The terms of the surrender of Manila have not yet been fixed. The commodore wants to avoid a bombardment, for the interests of humanity, and to keep from inflicting terrible loss on a noncombatant neutrals. Besides this, the rebels are massed near the city, and, should it be bombarded, it would be the signal for their descent to pillage and burn.

American Damage.

The following is an accurate list of the damage and injuries sustained by the Americans during the battle of Manila bay:

Baltimore—Five shot holes in her upper works, and six men wounded by a 4.7-inch shell striking and exploding a 3-pounder shell; injuries not serious.

Raleigh—One-pounder shell through her whaleboat; now repaired.

Boston, Petrel, Concord—No damage or injuries.

The Spanish fleet was slightly overmatched in ordnance but not in such a degree as to account for the marvelous disparity in the damages inflicted.

Of the guns that throw a shell of one pound or over the Spanish carried 90, while the American fleet was armed with 118 of such weapons.

Monterey Sailed.

San Francisco, June 7.—The principal event in the local war situation today was the departure of the monitor Monterey and the collier Brutus for Manila. The order to get under way was issued about 1 o'clock and shortly afterwards the wharves and docks on the water front were crowded with people anxious to witness the departure of the formidable fighting machine and little tender which is to accompany her. Everywhere steam whistles on the water front blew a farewell and as the two vessels moved down the harbor toward the Golden Gate the crowds on the wharves set up a mighty cheer. The Monterey has always been a great local favorite, but the prospects are that she will never again enter this harbor, as she is to be permanently stationed in the vicinity of Uncle Sam's colonies in the east.

Nearly $90,000 was paid out today to the volunteers from Pennsylvania and Colorado. All day long lines of men were receiving the money due them for a months' past services and for one month's service in advance.

That the second expedition to the Philippines will not leave here before next Saturday seems almost certain at this writing. Stores, medical supplies and ammunition are being placed on board, but the work will hardly be completed before the end of the week, though it is stated that the vessels will get away on Friday. The troops which are to embark on the Colon, Zealandia and China are ready for service, the last equipment being delivered today.

Great Secret is Out.

London, June 9.—The Washington correspondent of the Daily Chronicle, with the approval of General Greeley, cables the following:

"The army sailed from Tampa at noon today (Wednesday). The force numbers 27,000 men, composed of infantry, cavalry, artillery, engineers and signal corps.

"The infantry consists of 24 regiments, 19 regulars and 11 volunteers, as follows:

"Of the regular regiments the First, Second, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth.

"Of the volunteer regiments there were the First New York, Thirty-second Michigan, First and Fifth Ohio, Second New York, First District of Columbia, Fifth Maryland, One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Indiana and the Third Pennsylvania. Total infantry force is 21,000 men. In addition there are a battalion of engineers, a detachment of the signal corps, five squadrons of cavalry, four batteries of light artillery and two batteries of heavy artillery.

"General Shafter is in chief command of the force, which is convoyed by the battleship Indiana and the gunboat Helena, with the training ship Lancaster as General Shafter's floating headquarters.

"The transports are due at Santiago Friday night, or Saturday morning, and a landing will be attempted on Sunday. This should be effected without difficulty and no doubt by Sunday at the latest the stars and stripes will float over Santiago de Cuba."

Kansas Republicans.

Hutchinson, Kan., June 7.—Kansas Republicans will meet here tomorrow in state convention and name a full ticket. Nearly all of the 900 delegates had arrived tonight and the most enthusiastic Republican gathering in the state for 20 years is expected. Practically the only talk is of governor, for which place there are no less than nine aspirants. Foremost among these, each of whom apparently has an equal chance, are John Stevens, S. H. Stanley and Major Calvin Hood, the latter the choice of Cyrus Leland, Jr., the party "boss." Ex-Congressman F. H. Funston and C. D. Coburn, secretary of the state board of agriculture, are also prominent in the race for the head of the ticket.

[illegible]

UNDERHOLD

[illegible] Valeria Stange of Treasurer General.

CONVENTIONS ARE FEST[illegible]

Newspapers Greatly Print[illegible] Vacation Dispatches

[illegible] OF YANKEE DEFEATS

Outspoken Contempt Expressed for American Army — Attempts of Spain to Secure European Intervention Continue in Spite of the Little Encouragement Given—Idea of Anglo-American Alliance is Scoffed at in Berlin as Impracticable.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.)

Berlin, June 11.—There is no material change in the feeling in Germany in regard to the war between Spain and the United States. The government scrupulously avoids expressing its views on the subject and a few of the German newspapers persist in their attitude of little short of open hostility towards the United States. Throughout the week they have vehemently maintained that the occurrences at Santiago amounted to "another defeat of the Yankees" and have gleefully printed the lying Madrid dispatches supporting this contention. These newspapers also continue to charge the American with cowardice for not attacking the Spaniards, whom, until recently, the Americans regarded as foes unworthy of their steel.

Contempt for American Army.

A member of the general staff here, in an interview with the correspondent of the Associated Press said: "It is hard for a trained soldier of the European mold to suppress a sentiment akin to contempt when reading the accounts of what has thus far been done, or rather left undone, by the American army against the Spanish troops in Cuba. With no Spanish fleet to worry them, money and transportation in abundance, all the men need at their command, they have been unable thus far to even effect a landing of troops. This fact speaks for itself. And after the enormous boasting of the American press and people who systematically belittled the Spaniards for months before the outbreak of hostilities, this inglorious failure is doubly conspicuous, and is striking proof of the great superiority of the European system of standing armies was needed, the Americans have furnished it."

The above sentiments are apparently shared by all the German military men.

Spain's Vain Efforts.

The attempts of Spain to secure European intervention continue, in spite of the little encouragement held out by the cabinets approached. Count Der Villagonzalie, the Spanish ambassador at St. Petersburg, is now acting in concert with his colleague in Paris, Senor Leon y Castillo, in an effort to obtain the service of Russia and France, either immediately or in the near future. The German foreign office is cognizant of the negotiations, but attaches no importance to them. A high official of the foreign office positively assures the Associated Press that neither France or Russia intends to intervene at the present juncture.

Alliance Ridiculed.

The feasibility and probability of an Anglo-American alliance or understanding is attracting widespread attention in the German press, though the idea is universally scoffed at as impracticable. The papers here profess not to believe in the possibility of such an entente, and point out an array of alleged facts showing why the interests of the two nations cannot travel in parallel lines, declaring that Great Britain's anxiety for an alliance is due to fear engendered by her present isolation.

The Cologne Gazette ridicules the idea and claims that if an alliance were consummated Great Britain would secure all the advantages and America all the disadvantages.

The Frankfurt Zeitung is almost alone in approving the project. The foreign office does not take the matter seriously.

The Coming Election.

The election campaign has been made more lively recently. The statements made by the minister of the interior, Count Posadowski-Wehner, on Tuesday last, in response to a request for an outline of the official views of the tactics which should be followed at the coming elections have caused a sensation everywhere.

The comments, naturally, vary, according to the predilections of the papers. Prince Bismarck's organ, the Hamburger Nachrichten, and others, declare Count Posadowski-Wehner did not go far enough and they assert that what is wanted is special anti-Socialist legislation. The National Zeitung thinks the minister, in his remarks, ought to have included a declaration against the excessive demands of the Agrarians and the Tageblatt and other Liberal papers express similar views. The semi-official North German Gazette has been unable to conceal its anxiety unless the statements of Count Posadowski-Wehner be interpreted as a one-sided declaration in favor of the agriculturalists and middle classes.

Socialists and Agrarians.

As a matter of fact the only parties thus far active in the pending elections are the Socialists and Agrarians. The government, while not openly participating, clearly sides with the Agrarians. A number of cases are reported where local government officials have been strongly pressing the rural voters to support the Agrarians.

The fact that a bill has been prepared to curtail the franchise in order to prevent an increase in the number of the Socialists representations which is fully corroborated, is having increasing influence in the campaign.

Centrists.

There has been a special meeting of the Centrists during the week. The Centrists of Westphalia have cut loose from the party, owing to the Agrarian lukewarm support of the Agrarian demands, and they have nominated their own candidates. The Centrists have also lost a number of districts in Bavaria through the independent Agrarian movement among the Catholics.

The government proposes to ask the new reichstag to increase the credits of the re-organization of the army and additions to the field artillery, including the creation of mortar batteries and the addition of a corps of mounted infantry to every army corps, an increase of the pioneer regiments by a battalion each, and the formation of three new army corps.

The fact that the United States government is not participating in the Brussels sugar conference is regarded unfavorable here.

American Pork Blamed.

Fifty persons have been made sick by trichinosis this week in the neighborhood of Zeawickau, Saxony, and it is asserted that American pork was responsible for it.

It is said at St. Petersburg that Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, fearing capture by the Spaniards, is to give his yacht at Odessa until peace is declared.

A great deal of political importance is attached to Emperor William's visit to Palestine. It is suggested that besides ending the pretensions of France to the right to grant protection to all Christians, may result in securing Asia Minor as a field for German colonization, by the conclusion of a state treaty with Turkey. It is pointed out that the Sultan will find difficulty in refusing such a proposal from Emperor William especially as it is a fact that the Germans are already invading Asia Minor, as well as Palestine, systematically and successfully.

HAIL AT ROCKY FORD.

Worst Storm for Years Raged There Tuesday Night.

Rocky Ford, Colo., June 7.—The most terrible hail storm for years passed over this county last night. It started in the northwest and took a southeast course, passing the city one mile east, and continuing to Timpas creek cutting a swath about two miles in width.

Crops of every kind and nature in its path are entirely destroyed.

The orchards of C. W. Fenlason, J. D. Hale, J. Hirsin, J. J. Guthrie and Ben Reed, among the finest in this vicinity, are stripped bare, and most of the trees ruined.

At this time hail to the depth of two feet in thickness lies in the road between its western course and Timpas creek.

The No. 6 train, which passes here at 1 a. m., was compelled to return to this city and did not pull out until this morning. The Santa Fe track was washed out in several places by the overflow of the Crooked arroyo and the breaking of the Rocky Ford ditch.

The country covered embraces about one-sixth of the cantaloupe grounds, but the unfortunate growers have ordered seed and will replant at once.

Some 20 newcomers on the Anderson ranch have lost their entire crops. The loss will run into the thousands.

FORTS AT SANTIAGO SILENCED.

Sampson and Schley Destroyed the Spanish Batteries and Escaped Injury.

(Copyrighted, 1898, by Associated Press.) On Board the Associated Press Boat Dandy, Off Santiago de Cuba, Monday Noon—Via Kingston, Jamaica, Tuesday, June 7.—(Noon).—The American fleet this morning engaged the Spanish batteries defending the entrance of the harbor of Santiago de Cuba and after a three hours' bombardment, silenced nearly all the forts, destroyed several earthworks and rendered the Estrella and Cayo batteries, the two principal fortifications useless.

In Sets of Four.

The fleet formed in double column, six miles off Moro castle at 6 o'clock in the morning and steamed slowly 3,000 yards off shore, the Brooklyn leading, followed by the Marblehead, Texas and Massachusetts, and turned westward.

The second line, the New York leading, with the New Orleans, Yankee, Iowa and Oregon following, also turned westward.

Divided the Attack.

The Vixen and Suwanee were far out on the left flank watching the riflemen on shore. The Dolphin and Porter did similar duty on the right flank. The line headed by the New York attacked the new earthworks near Moro castle. The Brooklyn column took up a station opposite the Estrella and Catalina batteries and the new earthworks along the shore.

The Spanish batteries remained silent. It is doubtful whether the Spaniards were unable to determine the character of the movement owing to the dense fog and heavy rain which were the weather features this morning.

Iowa Opened the Ball.

Suddenly the Iowa fired a 12-inch shot which struck the base of Estrella battery and tore up the works. Instantly firing began from both Rear Admiral Sampson's and Commodore Schley's columns and a torrent of shells from the ships fell upon the Spanish works.

The Spaniards replied promptly but their artillery work was of a very poor quality and most of their shots went wild. Smoke settled around the ships in dense clouds, rendering accurate aiming difficult. There was no maneuvering of the fleet, the ships remaining at their original station and firing steadily.

Firing Was Excellent.

The squadrons were so close in shore that it was difficult for the American gunners to read the batteries on the hill tops but their firing was excellent.

Previous to the bombardment orders were issued to prevent firing on Moro Castle, as the American admiral had been informed that Lieutenant

IN THE LOCAL FIELD

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8.

A Raymond Party.

A party of Raymond excursionists arrived in Manitou last evening and registered at the Cliff house. There are about 26 in the party, and Messrs. C. A. Cooke and W. B. Jones are in charge. They are returning from a trip taking in most all the health resorts along the Pacific coast, and have stopped at Manitou to see the sights. They enjoyed a trip to the Peak yesterday morning, and took drives to the Cave of the Winds and the Grand Caverns yesterday afternoon. All seem very much pleased both with their trip and the way in which they have been entertained while stopping in Manitou. They will leave this evening over the Rock Island, and they go direct to their respective destination. The following is a list of those in the party:

Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Jones, Boston, Mass.; Mrs. C. H. Downer, Boston, Mass.; Mrs. Frank Downer, Boston, Mass.; Miss Dorothy Downer, Boston, Mass.; Miss Irene Bradshaw, Boston, Mass.; Mrs. Mary Underwood, Boston, Mass.; Mrs. Sarah M. Train, Boston, Mass.; Mrs. H. M. Jennings, Springfield, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Hackwall, Dayton, O.; Miss T. M. Curtis, Newton, Mass.; Miss F. L. Curtis, Newton, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Trion, Windsor, Conn.; Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gray, Hartford, Conn.; Mrs. Van Antwerp, Albany, N. Y.; Miss E. M. Van Antwerp, Albany, N. Y.; Miss G. A. Van Antwerp, Albany, N. Y.; Miss A. Hockhalter, New York, Miss M. Hockhalter, New York; T. B. Gomes, Baltimore, Md.; Joseph A. Knight, Worcester, Mass.; J. T. Dodge, Hamilton, Mass.; C. A. Cooke, W. B. Jones, Boston.

Lots of Rain.

The rains of the past two or three days have been the heaviest known here at this season for several years. The streets of the city are beginning to show the effects of the great amount of water which has run over them and in Manitou the washouts are serious. The tracks of the Rapid Transit company on the High Line were completely buried with mud by the storm yesterday afternoon and cars will not be able to run on them before noon today.

The railroads also suffered some delays by reason of the washouts. The Santa Fe train due here yesterday morning from La Junta and the south did not arrive until 5 o'clock last evening. It was delayed by washouts between Pueblo and La Junta. A sand slide near Cascade on the Midland had delayed the incoming train last night for a short time but it came in to this city according to schedule at 5:40. The Rio Grande road had a few washouts between here and Palmer Lake but so far as reported no trains were delayed.

Carnival Committee Meeting.

The first meeting of the Flower Carnival association committee will be held at the Antlers hotel this afternoon at 4 o'clock for the purpose of organizing for display at the Pageant of Nations and Nations to be held at Pueblo July 4.

Extensive preparations are being made by the people of Pueblo for the grandest fourth of July celebration ever held in the city by the Arkansas. Pueblo has always claimed the Fourth of July, and this city has never been in any to assist her sister in the celebration, expecting, of course, that the latter will reciprocate when the annual Flower Carnival is held here in August. The Flower Carnival committee will devise ways and means to provide an unopposed fleet representing the carnival and the city and the gentlemen are hearty in co-operation on the part of all citizens of Colorado Springs. A movement has been started in this city for a fourth of July celebration, but it is thought that no opposition to the Pueblo celebration will result, especially as Pueblo has been so generous in her support of the Flower Carnival during previous years.

Vanity Caused Disgrace.

Vanity and love of dress were responsible for Rosalie Graff's downfall. The girl is only 18 years of age but her early career in crime came near consigning her to occupy a felon's cell in the Colorado penitentiary.

Rosalie Graff was arraigned in the district court yesterday on the charge of larceny. The girl was accused of having stolen a cloak from J. M. Hallman, of Cripple Creek. She entered a plea of guilty, but Deputy District Attorney Widcombe invoked the leniency of the court, and he said that he was convinced that it was the girl's first offense, and that, as she was poor the deed had been committed through love of dress. The girl's attorney also made a plea for his client, stating that she now had a position offered her and could redeem herself if sentence was suspended.

Judge Harris took into consideration the previous good character of the defendant and after sentencing her to one year in the penitentiary, suspended sentence during good behavior.

W. H. Ryan, the witness for the defense in the Cremin murder trial, who was convicted of perjury, was sentenced yesterday by Judge Harris to a term of five years in the penitentiary. The defendant stoutly maintained his innocence to the last, but the evidence was overwhelmingly against him.

The suit of Doyle vs. Anderson, which involves the Little May G. M. company, was decided in the district court yesterday, Judge Harris rendering a decision in favor of the defendant.

A Happy Birthday.

Miss Edna Fern Arquist of 128 East Las Animas street yesterday celebrated her fifth birthday. The occasion was marked by one of the pleasantest birthday parties which has occurred here for some time. Miss Fern entertained a large number of her friends at various children's games and during the latter part of the afternoon a sumptuous supper was served.

The children remained after 6 o'clock and then the party broke up. Those present were:

Wanda Marble, Marie Lloyd, Delphine Schmidt, Lucile Schmidt, Gladys Haas, Adaline Price, Hazel Griswold, Pauline Barnes, Hazel Bantup, Ruth Shideler, Rachel Beswick, Lillie Rice, Allen Dubree, Hector McCaffrey, Herbert England, Clarence Haas, and Norbert Haas.

Mrs. K. Griswold left yesterday for Chicago.

Mrs. Ballou is expected to return to the city about July 1.

Mrs. Van Zant left the city yesterday for a trip to Cleveland, Ohio.

W. H. Baldwin left yesterday for Chicago. He left via the Santa Fe.

Mr. George D. Bonbright returned yesterday from an extended eastern trip.

Mr. Arthur White of the El Paso bank expects to leave the city on Saturday for Albany, N. Y., where he will spend a vacation of about a month.

The suit of H. L. Fagin & Co. vs. the Elkton Consolidated M. and M. company was appealed to the county court yesterday from Justice McReynolds' court.

A Raymond and Whitcomb excursion passed through the city yesterday. They were about 60 in number and left last night for the east via the Rock Island.

Marriage licenses were issued yesterday to Robert W. Dunning and Miss Carrie Burnside, both of Colorado City; Joseph Templeton and Miss Lillian Smith, both of Victor.

Mr. A. L. Means of Poplin, Mo., and Miss Sara Means of Peru, Ill., who spent the entire winter in this city a year ago have returned to the Antlers and will make an extended stay.

Mr. and Mrs. William A. Spencer of Holyoke, England, and Mr. Edgar H. Homan of London are among the representatives of the mother country who arrived at the Antlers yesterday.

Mr. L. N. White of Denver is at the Antlers. He is in the city on business connected with the collection of minerals of Colorado, which he expects to exhibit at the Omaha exposition.

Under Sheriff Cook left yesterday for Canon City with W. M. Stuck and L. S. Moore, who were recently convicted of burglary and rape in the district court. Stuck will serve a sentence of five years and Moore will be given 16 years in which to repent of his past deeds.

Messrs. C. B. Marks of Kentucky and J. G. Chalmers and T. D. Dwells of Chicago are in the city for a few days taking in the sights. They are making a tour of this section of the country and will spent about a week in Colorado Springs. They are at the Antlers.

Mr. and Mrs. Nemeck, formerly of Joliet, Ill., arrived in the city a day or two ago from Buena Vista. They are stopping at the Garland. Mr. and Mrs. Nemeck expect to locate in Colorado Springs permanently. They have been traveling about the state for some time with a view to selecting a home and have decided that this city is the most attractive place they have seen.

Judge John A. Voorhees of Pueblo arrived in the city yesterday afternoon and will occupy the bench in the second division of the district court today in the place of Judge Lunt, who is now holding court in Elbert county. Judge Voorhees was expected yesterday morning, but was detained on account of washout on the railroads. He will remain here for a week.

"The Colorado Springs Region As a Health Resort" is the title of a neat book just out by the Chamber of commerce. The information contained in its 70 pages has been compiled by Charles Fox Gardiner, M. D., and Gilbert McClurg, secretary of the chamber of commerce. The book is being sent broadcast throughout the country, and Mr. McClurg will go to Denver today and see that every member of the convention of the American Medical association is provided with a copy. The book contains a wealth of valuable information about Colorado Springs and vicinity and is one of the best advertisements ever got en out.

THURSDAY, JUNE 9.

O. M. Cravel left Tuesday for Newton, Kan.

Mrs. Dr. Reed left the city yesterday for the east.

Mr. W. H. Coburn was in Denver yesterday on business.

Mrs. Gunnell and daughter are visiting in Denver. They will return Monday.

H. Hetherwick and Dr. Easton left the city yesterday via the Santa Fe for Chicago.

John N. Riley of Colorado Springs is spending a few days at the Midland hotel, Kansas City.

A license to marry was issued yesterday to Allen B. Arnold and Miss Nevada Isabella Parish, both of Alleman.

Attorney S. T. Hamilton of the firm of Tiffany, Hamilton & Woolworth, is attending district court in Elbert county for a few days.

Patents for the West View, Emerald, Bond, Mohawk and Hole in the Ground lodes were recorded yesterday by the World Mining and Milling company.

Mr. P. E. Boudin of the Colorado college faculty left last night for Madison, Wis. Mr. Boudin will spend the summer with his relatives in Wisconsin and return to his work next fall. On his way back home, he will attend the alumni reunion of the University of Wisconsin, of which he is a graduate.

Manager Hull of the Colorado College Glee club returned yesterday from Denver, where he has been in the interests of the club. The tour will embrace a number of towns in the western part of the state, after which the Omaha exposition will be taken in. The people of the Nebraska metropolis will be given an opportunity of hearing some good music.

An important meeting of the Flower Carnival committee was held at the Antlers hotel yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, primarily for the object of arranging for appropriate representation at the Pageant of Nations to be held at Pueblo July 4th and assisting our sister city in her celebration in every way possible; and secondarily, for discussing plans for Colorado Springs' unique annual Flower Carnival, which will be held the last week in August. President Shields, Mrs. Goddard, Mr. Donaldson, Mr. Barnett, Miss Murphy and Mr. Buckman were present when the first named called the meeting to order.

Caught in the Act.

Harry Whitford, a young colored man who is one of the assistant janitors at the court house, has made a good start toward securing apartments in the penitentiary. He was caught last night in the act of stealing two grips belonging to A. L. Patton, the clothier. It has developed that he has also been doing some purloining around the office of the district clerk.

At about 11:30 last night, A. L. Patton closed up his cigar store to post the postoffice and started for his home. He resides on Pueblo avenue, just one door west of the African Methodist church. Upon arriving at his gate, he was surprised at seeing a bicycle leaning against his fence, and stopped to investigate, and in a few minutes Whitford came around the house with a grip in either hand. Mr. Patton grabbed the colored man and called for assistance. Jim Howlett appeared on the scene and assisted Mr. Patton in taking the young robber to police headquarters. There it was found that Whitford had taken the valises from Mr. Patton's porch. The police searched the man and found on him about $2 worth of one and two-cent stamps and an opened letter addressed to a law firm in Denver. The letter was written by Edgar Cowbert, clerk of the district court, and contained information concerning certain cases and also a check for $10, payable to the Denver attorneys. The letter was stamped and had been sealed and had probably been given to Whitford to mail and he had opened it thinking money and not a check was enclosed. It is thought the stamps were also taken from Mr. Howbert's office.

Whitford is well known in the city and is connected in some way with one of the colored newspapers published here. He recently came into police through an accident caused by "scorching" into a street car.

High School Class Day.

The thirty-four young people who will graduate from the Colorado Springs high school this evening met last night at the high school auditorium and enjoyed one of the happiest features of the happiest time of life—the last day of school. It was class day and the exercises were strictly such as are to be expected on such occasions, bright, witty and jolly throughout, with just a tone of the sadness which all classes feel when they reflect for a moment that their meetings as classmates are growing fewer and fewer as they pass.

The class did no have, he and orium to itself. There was not a vacant seat and there was not a person in the vast audience who did not feel a great interest in the bright young members of the class of '98. This was manifested by the close attention which was paid to the whole programme by all the people.

The platform was decorated beautifully. At the corners were palms and ferns and potted plants and the boys added something in their inimitable suits of black, but the sweet girl graduates with their golden hair and winning smiles and furtive glances at the other girls and boys on the platform and in front of it made a sight which could not fail to captivate the hard of hearts and win forgiveness on the part of the teachers for all the failings and shortcomings and forgetfulness of the past.

The entire programme was interesting in the extreme. The jokes were many and bright. The first number on the programme was the speech of welcome of Clem C. Morris, president of the class. His remarks were entirely appropriate and to the point. Its bearing on the platform was such as is calculated to make a man president of his class.

The second number was the class history, related by Miss Lilian Rouark. The production was one of the best of the evening and Miss Rouark won the highest praise from all her friends and from the instructors. It was humorous but not too much so and all in all was an exceedingly strong production.

The next number was the class poem. It was writ en and read by Miss Bonnie Ginger. The poem possessed two characteristics peculiar to itself as compared with the other numbers on the programme. These were seriousness and brevity. Inasmuch as the lines were in a rather serious vein the fact that they were brief was especially appropriate. Although the poem was prepared on short notice it showed careful thought and rare poetical talent.

"The Crowder" by William J. Cheley was another excellent production and exceedingly well rendered. Mr. Cheley was not at all backward about coming forward with his "licks," and the members of his class said the hardest knocks landed exactly on the spot where they were merited.

Miss Pearl Beard read the class prophecy. Her classmates came in for a gentle roast or two at her hands and from the impression on the audience it was evident that her remarks were entirely intelligible to all.

She was followed by Meade A. Thomas, the class presentor. Thomas has long been regarded as one of the best speakers which the school has produced but last night he was at his very best. His remarks in presenting the various tokens to his classmates were exceedingly witty and well applied. The nature of the gifts with which he remembered the class was well calculated to inspire humorous remarks. One member of the class received a small tin wagon, another a tin horse, another a can of corned beef. Each, it was clear to the students of the school was especially calculated to fill a long felt want with the recipient.

The last number of the evening was the class song. It was a highly meritorious production as showing ability in the class both in the writing of the words and the arrangement of them to music. Miss Jennie Ginger was the authoress and the music was the work of Miss Jessie Hart.

Cadets Elect Officers.

The cadets of the high school held the annual election of officers yesterday afternoon. The nominations were made a week ago and the notice of election was given yesterday morning.

The two companies held a joint meeting, and after the nominations were close they proceeded to ballot for major. The result of the count was in favor of Carl W. Plumb. The companies then held separate meetings and Company A chose as its officers for next year: For captain, Homer Thomas; for first lieutenant, John Wattson; for second lieutenant, Paul Lerbix. B company elected the following: For captain, Wheaton Kidder; for first lieutenant, Frank Stone; for second lieutenant, Charlie Rogers. The boys decided not to go camping this year. It is necessary to have a certain number go in order to make the usual rate, and the committee found that the number this year was not sufficient, and it was thought best to give up the idea.

Midland Wreck.

At noon yesterday the Colorado Midland freight coming into Colorado City was wrecked between that city and Manitou. Four freight cars left the rails and one left its trucks and fell over on the side. The road bed was badly torn up for a distance of 50 or 60 feet and there was work for the construction gang for several hours before traffic could be resumed.

The train was not running at a very high rate of speed or the results might have been far more serious than they were. The engineer and fireman did not notice anything wrong until the cars had all left the rails and before the train could be brought to a standstill the leading car was off the track toppled on its trucks, for a few seconds and then tumbled over on its side. None of the crew of this train were injured, and the cars were not badly damaged.

Nothing could be accomplished toward clearing the wreck up until the construction train arrived. This was some time after the accident occurred. Then the men found the wreck a hard one to clear up, owing to the location of the box and the twisting of the trucks which had pulled off the car.

The train from the west due in this city at 6:40 was delayed about 2 minutes.

The worst damage caused by the wreck was the tearing up of the rails and ties. Several rails were bent and broken and the ties were destroyed for several feet. The track gang, however, by hard work, replaced all the damaged ties and rails by the end of the afternoon.

Contempt Case Goes Over.

Procrastination in the Bonbright-Argentum litigation seems to favor the defendants in the case. The contempt proceedings against George B. Lott should have come up in the district court yesterday morning before Judge Voorhees, but the case was continued until Friday morning at 10 o'clock. The annual meeting will occur at Council Bluffs, Iowa, Tuesday morning, June 14th, and if Mr. Bonbright is granted permission to examine the books prior to that date he will have little time to secure proxies.

It now seems that Judge Lunt will be called upon to decide the contempt proceedings.

Wants a Divorce.

Orpha Wilkson is a Victor woman who has found a marriage a total failure, and who has appealed to the courts for relief. Yesterday she filed a suit in the county court asking for a divorce from her husband, John W. Wilkson. She alleges desertion and non-support as the grounds for action.

Will Concrete the Tunnel.

An adjourned meeting of the city council was held last evening for the purpose of considering the proposition of Contractor George D. Jackson to complete the Strickler tunnel and while much of the business of the meeting was conducted in executive session, yet the all important question of cementing the tunnel was decided upon in open session and a committee will go up to the tunnel and decide upon how much of the tunnel shall be concreted. The action of the council last night settles the question of providing every facility for keeping the water supply which will come through the tunnel perfectly pure, and means that after the report of the committee, the city engineer and expert who will accompany the party, that the tunnel will probably be concreted from beginning to end. The expense will be considerable, but after thoroughly investigating the matter the aldermen are convinced that it will prove in economical venture, as timbers would decay rapidly, thereby causing pollution of the water and necessitating frequent repairs.

Mr. Jackson gets the contract to do the work at $11 per running foot.

FRIDAY, JUNE 10.

Diplomas for Class of '98.

Grouped in a semi-circle back of two banks of lovely flowers, under the symbol "98" in the class colors and the motto "The Secret of Success is Constancy to Purpose," the class of '98 of the Colorado Springs high school last evening received the document which will be cherished by each member as the written acknowledgement on the part of the school board that a four years course in the high school branches has been entirely and acceptably mastered.

Nine young men and twenty-three young ladies constituted the class. The girls looked charming indeed in their lovely gowns of snowy white and, the young men, in their neat suits of black, scattered about among the girls as evenly as possible, seemed thoroughly happy in their situation, regardless of their conspicuousness.

The members of the school board occupied seats upon the platform and their presence in a measure counteracted the one-sidedness of the assemblage which might otherwise have been caused by the lack of masculinity in the class. Mr. G. B. Turnbull, principal of the school, Mr. John Dietrich, superintendent of the city schools, and Mr. Theodore P. Day of the Y. M. C. A., who offered the invocation also sat upon the stage.

The large auditorium was crowded to its utmost capacity. All the people listened most attentively to the entire programme and were enthusiastic in their applause after each number. Miss McKeehan was not feeling well enough to read her essay on "To the West" so it had to be dispensed with. All the other productions were rendered according to the programme and were delivered with ease and skill. The girls' glee club received a hearty reception and the mandolin club was vociferously applauded but did not respond to the encore.

Rev. A. D. Orines, in his address spoke of the high school course and the excellence of its character as it presents itself to the graduates of the grammar grades. He commented the class on its manifested energy and ambition and wished all the members success and godspeed through life.

Mr. Dietrich gave some interesting information regarding the class in the course of his remarks before making the presentation of diplomas. He said that of this class seven girls and one boy entered the first primary grade in the Colorado Springs schools. Six members of the class were born in this city. Eight girls expect to follow teaching as a profession, one desires to be an illustrator and one a musician. Two of the boys expect to study medicine, two will enter the law, two will take up engineering, one expects to enter the ranks of journalism and one will follow some general business avocation. The remainder of the class are not yet decided as to what they will do, but the superintendent might have added, perhaps, that doubtless some of these "undecided ones" are the only ones who are absolutely certain what the next step in life for them will be. The statement that 90 per cent of the class expect to enter college next fall brought forth a great applause. This commencement is the twentieth in the history of the school, and the second at which colored students have graduated. Mr. Albert E. Ross of this year's class is a colored boy who has acquitted himself in excellent manner throughout his course. He is a son one of the most proficient men in the battalion. Hearty applause greeted him when he stepped forth to receive his diploma.

Pearl Irene Beard.
Dolphine Beswick.
Mary Louise Cooper.
Emily Frances Ford.
Bonita Rosita Ginger.
Ella Lorna Gruber.
Ella May Hardaugh.
Lela L. Harrauff.
Jessie Allene Hart.
Myrth Laurelle Herring.
Mary Adelaide Hoyt.
Grace Chandler McKeehan.
Frances Clifton Minnice.
Emma Estelle Motley.
Lillian Erlde Rouark.
Edith Clara Shoane.
Olive Frances Smith.
Imogene Spinney.
Martha Elizabeth Stockdale.
Bertha Stigenwalt.
Blanche Louise Underhill.
Mary Frances VanDusen.
Sadie Alida Vaux.
Willia n John Cheley.
Herbert Bancroft Dwight.
Hildreth Frost.
Edwin Earl Kirby.
Clonius Claude Morris.
William Wallis Platt.
Albert Frazier Ross.
Harry Eugene Stubbs.
Meade Austin Thomas.

The Productions.

All the productions of the evening are reproduced below, greatly abbreviated, owing to the large number of them they could not be printed in full.

Switzer Goes Free.

Shorty Switzer, the painter who discharged the contents of a double-barreled shotgun at Thomas Nichols in the Pike's Peak saloon in Colorado City last Saturday, has been released from custody and it seems that he will not be prosecuted for his act. The Colorado City justice refused to issue a warrant for Switzer as it is claimed that the commissioners will not allow the bills of the justices and it is impossible to make complaining witnesses pay the costs in advance.

It is simply another case of offenders who have attempted human life, going free in El Paso county.

Victim of Adversity.

Covey F. Foestler, a wanderer from the "Lone Star" state, was discovered in a box car early yesterday morning in a painful condition. The man was suffering from pneumonia, and had remained in the car for two days without any attention.

The case was reported to Captain John Henry about 2 o'clock yesterday morning and Officers Agard and Schofield were sent to have him. When they found the man he was delirious, and was in a most destitute condition. A carriage was procured and he was removed to the county hospital, but it is doubtful if he will recover. Foestler does not look like a hobo, but bears every appearance of having been in better circumstances.

Bids for New School Building.

A meeting of the school board was held yesterday afternoon to consider the bids for the construction of the East Side school. All the members were present excepting Judge Morris. The bids submitted are as follows:

J. M. Husung, $10,988.
Robert Gale, $10,251.
Anderson & Tarmor, $18,120.
Griffith & Hall $15,519.
Atkins Bros., $16,695.
Gillis Bros., $13,218.
G. M. Young, $18,800.
J. Dozier, $17,476.

The plumbing and heating is exclusive of these bids and will cost not less than $25,000. The furnishing of the building and other charges will bring the cost to not less than $20,000, under these bids. The members of the board discussed ways and means by which they can either cut the cost of the building or raise the additional money. When they agree upon that they will let the contract.

The meeting adjourned at 4 o'clock until Friday at 2:30, when all of the members can be present.

St. Mary's Lawn Fete.

The entertainment at Durkee hall last evening, given by the ladies of St. Mary's church, assisted by St. Mary's Social Union, which was to have been a lawn fete in the yard of Dr. Anderson, was a decided success.

The attendance was excellent and everyone apparently had a thoroughly good time. The refreshments were delicious and were generously partaken of by those present. The entertainment was given for the benefit of the church and undoubtedly netted a goodly sum for the work by object.

The success of the event throws great credit upon the ladies and gentlemen who comprised the arrangements committee. They had made all arrangements for the outdoor fete and at a late hour were compelled to change their plans and provide for the reception at the hall.

Those who acted on the committee were Mrs. Kortright, Miss Mary Noonan, and Miss Katherine L. Ashe, and Messrs. A. J. Bland, T. A. Burlew and E. S. Kelley, of the church, assisted by the following members of St. Mary's Social Union: Mrs. S. T. Johnson, Miss Lulu Watt and Messrs. McCarthy and Nancrede.

A Huge Capture.

Mr. E. E. Nichols, Sr., of Manitou, was the hero of quite an exciting adventure just a day or two before he left San Diego. He took an outing trip to Catalina island, and while there spent some time in fishing. One day while engaged in that sport, with a rod and reel, some unexpected creature gobbled up the bait and proceeded to run off with it. Mr. Nichols at once discovered that he had made a extraordinary capture and it would be well worth his time to complete the task. However, the undertaking was much more than at first expected, but he proved equal to the occasion, and after spending four long, exciting hours in employing all sorts of tricks and stratagems and pulling steadily upon the line, he succeeded in completely tiring out the victim and the capture was finally completed. Mr. Nichols was not at all surprised at the time and work it had taken when he discovered that he had landed a tuna fish weighing 310 pounds. He feels rather elated over his adventure, since this fish was one of the largest caught there this winter, and the only means with which he had to work was a rod and reel.

Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Whitesides of Texarkana, Ark., are visiting Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Powers of Manitou.

The Misses Bessie and Etta Lee Powers, who have been visiting in Texas and Arkansas for several months, returned yesterday and are at home for the summer at Manitou.

Marriage licenses were issued yesterday to Charles Medley and Miss Maude Gray, both of Colorado Springs; John W. Phelps of Victor and Miss Winnie E. Briggs of Elkton.

The district attorney has filed his bill for the month of May. It amounts to $1,880. A large part of the bill comes from the informations filed against the gamblers and which were heard at the May term of court.

The First Baptist church will tender a reception to Mr. and Mrs. Theodore P. Day on Monday, 13th inst., 8 p. m. The Young Men's Christian association and all friends of Mr. Day are cordially invited.

The Jury Disagreed.

After remaining out from 11 o'clock Wednesday morning until 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the jury selected to try Mike McHale and C. T. Smith, reported to the court that a verdict had not been agreed upon. Judge Harris asked the foreman if he thought that further consideration of the case would result in a verdict, and the foreman answered in the negative. Each juryman was then asked the same question and eleven heads were shaken in reply. The court then discharged the jury from further consideration of the case and set the new trial for Tuesday morning, June 14th, at 9:30 o'clock. This is the first trial which has occurred in the criminal division of the district court for over a year.

McHale and Smith were charged with entering the Midway saloon in Acton, May 1st, and relieving the proprietor, Edward Doyle, of $100 in cash and a revolver valued at $5. The prosecuting witness only claimed to have lost about $4, however.

Charles McCune and Ed Walsh, the two boys charged with shoplifting who were arrested by the police last Saturday evening, were tried in the district court yesterday. The boys pleaded not guilty and were defended by W. S. Morris. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, after remaining out only a short time. The boys were remanded to await sentence.

Arthur Comfield, charged with the theft of a wheel, was also tried and found guilty by the court. He was sentenced to the reform school during his minority, which means that he will remain there until May, 1901.

Harry Whitford, the colored janitor who was captured Wednesday night by Mr. A. L. Patton as the descendant of Ham was making away with two valises purloined from Mr. Patton's residence, was given a preliminary hearing in Justice Ruby's court yesterday. The defendant entered a plea of guilty but Judge Ruby required testimony to be introduced. Mr. Patton told the story of the capture substantially as it appeared in yesterday morning's Gazette. Whitford was sentenced to a term of 60 days in the county jail.

No charge could be made against Whitford for breaking the seal to a letter addressed to a firm of Denver lawyers as the letter had never been mailed.

Annie Cole's Trial.

Annie Cole, the young woman who was arrested on a charge of having perjured herself while testifying in the Guyney divorce case, will have her preliminary examination in Justice McReynolds' court tomorrow morning, at 9:30 o'clock. The case promises to be very interesting and may result in other perjury proceedings, as it has been hinted that witnesses would be brought up to show that some of the other parties had been guilty of swearing falsely. Considerable enmity has been caused and the case will undoubtedly prove a complicated one and will be hard fought.

SATURDAY, JUNE 11.

The Trip Abandoned.

It was decided yesterday by the management of the College Glee club that the intended tour over the western part of the state shall not be taken at the present time. There were several circumstances which rendered the decision to declare that trip off for the present advisable.

Two or three of the cities in which written contracts for an appearance of the club had been secured by Manager Hull while on his recent trip, have written asking to be released from their obligations for reason, under the circumstances there was nothing for the club to do but to declare these concerts off and cancel the dates. One of the members of the club who has taken a leading part throughout the season is one of the participants in the special features of the programme, has been forced to resign his place in the club immediately at the close of school in order to accept a situation for the summer and another of the members is sick.

Rather than make the trip with the reduced number of dates arranged and the necessity of dispensing with some of the numbers on the programme which have been advertised as being features, Manager Hull decided that the only thing to do was to declare the trip off for the present. It is his intention to resume negotiations for the trip at some future time, but he does not feel like risking the excellent reputation and good financial condition which the club now enjoys.

Athletic Association.

The last meeting of the High School Athletic association for this year was held yesterday in room No. 5. The principal business was that of looking over reports and the election of officers for the coming school year. Jim Smith is the captain of the foot ball team, but on account of the uncertainty of his return by next September it was thought best to elect a substitute captain, and Forest Estill was elected.

The following officers were elected: Mr. E. T. Clark, president; Charlie Rogers, vice president; Percy Dale, secretary; Carl Pfaith, treasurer; John Wattson, custodian; Julius Kirby, manager of track team. The members of the finance committee are: Meade Thomas, the alumni member; Frank Stone, Ed Perry, Joe Ady and David Mohler.

The association voted to present the members of the track and football teams with team pictures.

It was decided to hold a field meet next spring, in which none but those who had never taken part in field day exercises shall be allowed to contest.

Electric Road Power.

Electric power from the great water plant at the Seven Lakes will flow through the wires of the District Electric company within the next seven or eight days.

The machinery is all in place and is in excellent working order at the lakes, so that it can grind out electricity in any needed quantity for the road, and in the time named the road will be using its own power.

The plant at Midway has been all but completed, and in a day or so will be in ship shape, and will be turned over by Larry Maroney to the company in just the shape desired.

A Token of Appreciation.

Mrs. Hudson, the retiring member of the school board, was surprised and very kindly remembered yesterday by the teachers of the high school and the grades.

A large number of teachers assembled in the superintendent's office and Miss Marshall in a few fitting words presented Mrs. Hudson with a beautiful gift as a token of their high appreciation of her extreme kindness and of her untiring efforts as a member of the school board. Mrs. Hudson has been a member of the board for the past two years and has always shown herself especially obliging to the teachers.

George B. Lott Sent to Jail.

The contempt proceedings against George B. Lott, the secretary of the Argentum-Juniata company, came up before Judge Lunt in division 1 of the district court yesterday morning, and the defendant was given an opportunity to show cause why he had failed to comply with the order of the court issued last Monday directing him not to hinder W. P. Bonbright & Co., from inspecting the books of the Argentum-Juniata company. Mr. Lott filed his answer to the citations, for contempt with the district clerk yesterday morning, when the case came up his attorney, William O'Brien, of Aspen, made a strong plea for his client, but after taking the case under consideration Judge Lunt rendered a decision at 2 o'clock ordering Mr. Lott to comply with the terms of the writ of injunction or else go to jail. Mr. Lott refused to do this and gave himself up to the sheriff and at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon he was committed to jail.

The case was called in the district court at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. Hall, Preston & Babbitt represented the plaintiff, W. P. Bonbright & Co., and William O'Brien of Aspen, represented Mr. Lott. Mr. Hall began his argument to the court claiming that Mr. Lott had been guilty of contempt as he had failed absolutely to comply with the terms of the writ of injunction and had refused to allow W. P. Bonbright & Co. to inspect the books when demanded. He said that it was not the intention of his clients to secure possession of the books but merely to inspect them for the purpose of securing the names of the stockholders.

In his answer which was filed through Attorney William O'Brien, Mr. Lott stated that it was not his intention to ignore disobey or refuse to recognize the legal mandate or writs issued by the honorable court but he denied that he was in contempt by reason of the matters and things alleged in the affidavit of W. P. Bonbright & Co., upon which the citation for contempt was issued.

His first claim was that the injunction issued by Judge Lunt was void for want of notice and jurisdiction of defendants. Second, that the sole cause was to compel defendant to exhibit books and papers of the company and that a final decree was in favor of the plaintiffs that it could extend no further nor secure relief prayed for in better or more complete form than as set forth in the ex parte writ of injunction.

Mr. Lott then went on to recite the action of the mandamus suit and the subsequent securing of a writ of supersedeas from the court of appeals of June 2, 1898, which set aside the peremptory writ of mandamus issued by Judge Lunt. The respondent claimed that he would contest by law the right of the plaintiff to prosecute their cause and that he did refuse to exhibit the books of the company because advised so by his attorney, William O'Brien and that the writ was mandatory and void. Respondent further claimed that the only way in which he hindered the plaintiffs from inspection of books was by refusing to turn them over, as to do so would give effect to the writ of injunction as a final decree in the premises without giving him an opportunity for a hearing, all in violation of his legal rights.

Mr. O'Brien made a plea along the above line to the court and strenuously endeavored to convince Judge Lunt that his client was not in contempt. Judge Lunt's decision was rendered at 2 o'clock.

When court reconvened yesterday afternoon Judge Lunt rendered his decision adjudging and decreeing that the defendant be confined in the county jail until he complied with the order of the court, and that a warrant of commitment should issue accordingly. Mr. Lott received the cheering information that he would have to go to jail with absolute complacency. His attorney, Mr. O'Brien, asked the court to grant a stay of execution until the matter could be taken to the court of appeals. This request was denied by Judge Lunt.

Mr. Lott immediately began making preparations for removing his temporary residence to the county jail, as he announced that he would not comply with the order of the court. Some difficulty was experienced in preparing a warrant of committment, but it was finally fixed up about 5 o'clock and Mr. Lott repaired to Sheriff Boynton that he was willing to accompany him to the jail. He was taken down immediately and was made as comfortable as possible by Jailer Lay.

To the Court of Appeals.

Under the terms of Judge Lunt's decree Mr. Lott can secure his freedom at any time simply by complying with the terms of the writ of injunction and exhibiting the books of the company to W. P. Bonbright & Co., but this he absolutely refuses to do. His attorney, Mr. O'Brien, went to Denver last night and will take the matter up in the court of appeals. It is probable that a supersedeas will be asked which, if granted, will stay execution of Judge Lunt's sentence until the original case can finally be heard. If the supersedeas is not granted habeas corpus will be instituted and every effort made to release the prisoner.

Mr. Lott was seen late yesterday afternoon just before he was taken to the county jail. He refused to discuss the case, but said that he was acting under the advise of his superior officers and that he would continue to refuse to give up the books of the company. He did not seem to be troubled about the jail sentence, and was in the best of humor when taken in custody by the sheriff.

Section Hand Injured.

Michael McMahon, a Denver and Rio Grande section hand, was brought to the city this morning from Kelker where he had been injured by a train.

McMahon was working on the southbound track and had stepped backward onto the other track when a train approaching freight train struck him and knocked him senseless. He was brought to the city and examined by Dr. Estill. The man was struck just above the right eye and his forehead was badly cut. The shock had caused a slight concussion of the brain. McMahon was taken to St. Francis' hospital and last night was sent down to the Denver and Rio Grande hospital at Salida.

Becker's Place Burglarized.

Jacob Becker's place near Manitou was entered by burglars some time between midnight and daylight yesterday morning. The cash drawer contained about $17 and a large quantity of valuable liquors taken. The thieves secured an entrance through the rear door.

The burglary was not discovered until yesterday morning when the proprietor started to open his place of business. It was then discovered that the back door had been broken open and indications of the presence of more than one thief were apparent. The police authorities of Colorado City, Manitou and this city were notified of the burglary but no trace of the miscreants could be found.

Attempted Hold-Up.

A daring holdup was attempted near the corner of Corona and Cache la Poudre streets last evening at 11 o'clock, and Dale C. Jardine, the victim of the attempted robbery, is now wearing a hat with a hole blown through the crown as big as a dollar as a result of his unpleasant experience with two footpads.

Mr. Jardine lives at No. 905 North El Paso street, and was returning to his residence about 11 o'clock when the attempted holdup occurred. He was walking north on Corona street and had turned through a vacant lot bounded by Dale, Corona, Cache la Poudre and Royer streets, when two men appeared directly in his pathway. The night was very dark and Mr. Jardine could scarcely distinguish the two figures before one of them shouted, "Up with your hands." At the same instant a pistol was pushed into his face.

Mr. Jardine did not propose to give up his money and valuables, however, without a struggle, and before the would-be holdup could realize what had happened his pistol hand was grasped as in a vise, and he received a stinging blow directly in the face. Then a struggle ensued between the holdup and Mr. Jardine. The robber attempted to fire but the pistol hand was held firmly while the gun pointed in a direction away from his adversary. Finally, by a great effort, the gun was brought in line with Mr. Jardine's head and was discharged by the footpad. The bullet barely grazed the top of the head and tore a great hole through the hat. The gun was so close when discharged that the hat was badly burned.

During the progress of the scuffle the second robber had made his escape, and as soon as the revolver was discharged the assailant of Mr. Jardine wrenched himself free and ran rapidly until Corona street was gained where he turned north and disappeared. Mr. Jardine followed them a short distance but finally gave up the chase. He then went down to the police station and reported the affair. The police kept a sharp lookout for the holdups, but up to a late hour last night they had not been apprehended.

This is Mr. Jardine's third experience with footpads but he has managed to come out first best in each encounter. He stated last night that he would not have offered resistance if it had not been for the fact that he had a considerable amount of money in his pockets and a valuable watch.

To Secure Uncle Sam's Land.

Hon. Irving Hawkins in Washington for the purpose of securing right of way through the Pike's Peak forest reservation for the Cripple Creek district railway from the great gold camp to the city of Colorado Springs. Advices from Washington yesterday stated that Senator Wolcott had introduced a bill granting the franchise.

Representative Bell has also introduced a bill in the house granting the right of way to the railway company through the Pike's Peak timber reserve and the public domain from Colorado Springs to Cripple Creek.

Mr. Bert Linn has returned from the state university at Boulder.

Dr. R. S. Briscoe returned yesterday from a three weeks' trip in the east.

Mr. Olie Thorson, a prominent business man of Glenwood Springs, is a visitor in the city.

Mrs. H. E. Sloane of Colorado Springs has secured the

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COLORADO AND PROSPERITY.

Throughout the state of Colorado there are very marked evidences of a return of the old-time prosperity such as has not been seen for many years past. In the outlying districts especially this is the more marked, because it is those districts which have been effected the most by the conditions which have prevailed since the big drop in silver. Very few people appreciate the handicaps which the pioneers of the state have been enduring during the period extending over many months. These people have gone into the little valleys, up into the mountains and have been engaged in subduing the wilderness under most difficult circumstances. In the early days of their enterprise their markets were secure. It was only necessary for the settler to be possessed of a little more than the usual amount of patience to secure satisfactory results; as soon as the water upon the mountain stream was turned upon the soil of the valley, it was possible to raise crops which would be the wonder and envy of the eastern agriculturist. The nearby towns afforded a market and these were supplemented by the mines which were scattered over the hills in nearly every one of the mountain counties of the state. In the past few years all has been different. The market no longer exists and the ranchman after the crop was raised has frequently been obliged to see it destroyed in his own possession and has been unable to dispose of it at a profit; too often he has been unable to pay the interest on the mortgage which was made necessary when he came to prove up on his claim at the land office. He has been behind in his taxes and his grocery bills. His family has been without proper clothing, and their food has been reduced to the merest necessities of life. All the bravery and all the courage which has characterized the American pioneer in the past hundred years has been repeated and continued in the history of Colorado since 1892. It is therefore a matter of great satisfaction to know that the men of the state who have stood so nobly for its interests under circumstances of such peculiar hardship are now in a fair way to reap some returns for their sacrifices. The changed condition has been brought about chiefly by the increased value of agricultural products; but there are other minor causes which have contributed towards the same result. A large part is due to the progress of the general development of the state. The industry and the capital which were devoted to the mining of silver have been replaced by enterprises along other lines. The towns have shown a natural and steady increase, on the ranches the fruit trees which require several years for their development have come into regular and productive bearing and numerous smaller industries have sprung up which have given profitable employment to the citizens of the little towns. The revival of the earth industry has been particularly beneficial. The conditions of stock raising in Colorado have been almost completely changed in the past few years, and this is particularly true of the mountainous districts. It is the same change which has occurred throughout the entire west as civilization has advanced. The cattle industry in the western half of Colorado is no longer a range business, it is a ranch business, and that makes all the difference in the world, not only to the cattlemen themselves but also to the ranchman. The herds are no longer dependent upon the uncertain product of the government range but draw their sustenance from the carefully cultivated fields of alfalfa and tame grasses. Even the little farmers, who have only a few acres of grass, and a few head of stock, share in the advantage of the change and their products, either in the raw form or manufactured into meat, have a ready market.

The return of prosperity cannot fail to have a most salutary effect upon the mental and mortal development of the state as well as upon its material welfare. If there is anything that makes a man feel like cursing his own existence and raising a rebellion against the government, it is to see his property dissipated when he knows himself not to be at fault and to see those dependent upon him lack for the necessary means of comfort and health. This has been the situation in Colorado. This is no longer the situation today. Circumstances made it impossible for several years past for the people of Colorado to sympathize very deeply with the sentiments which have been determining the course of national affairs in the United States or to take an active part in promoting these interests which have been out of touch with the rest of the American people, and we have been led into a false position where we have been in alliance with reactionary radical elements. The new conditions make this no longer necessary, but it remains to be seen whether the people of Colorado will still continue to devote their entire energy to issues which are fast losing their importance or whether in the dawn of a brighter day they will recognize the success of the Republican administration of national affairs and will support the party which is now, as it always has been, the party of the future and not of the past; the party of all the parties and not of any one class of them, and the party of the whole Union and not the party of any locality or section of the United States.

THE RESULT IN OREGON.

The overwhelming defeat of the fusionists in Oregon is a matter worthy of careful consideration. Oregon is usually an important state politically for the reason that its elections are held earlier than those of any other state and politicians scan eagerly the returns in order to find some basis for an opinion in regard to the drift of public sentiment. At the present time this consideration is especially important. Everyone, whether Republican or anti-Republican, is interested to know what is to be the effect of recent events upon the political situation. Do the American people think that the Republican party has kept its promises of prosperity by means of a restored tariff? Are they satisfied with the general conduct of national affairs by the party in power? Do they believe that the Republican party is more competent to conduct the affairs of the nation than was its predecessor? Are they prepared to support the policy of the present administration in its relation to foreign affairs and to confide to its hands the settlement of the war with Spain and the question which have grown out of it? Finally and not the least important, what is the present status of the silver question? Is it a living issue or is it one of those which are fast passing into the forgotten and the unknown? These are all important political questions of the day and upon their decision rests the policies of the nation and the faith of the parties.

So far as Oregon is concerned, there can be but one opinion as to the answer. The clean sweep of the state by the Republicans by large gains in every county over the vote in 1896 can only be taken as a general indorsement of the policies and actions of the present administration. They show that the fight of the fusionists is a losing one, and that the attention of the people cannot long be held by the silver question to the exclusion of other more important and more vital issues. They point most exclusively to the impossibility of fighting the campaign of 1900 on the lines of 1896 and render it extremely improbable that either the policies or the men which were placed in the front at the last presidential campaign will be chosen as rallying points for the anti-Republican forces two years from now. They make it much more probable that out of the coming fall elections the Republicans will secure a decisive majority of the votes of the house and the senate and that the Republican administration will have, for the next two years, a majority of both houses of congress in fullest sympathy and accord with its acts and policies.

A WORLD'S SANITARIUM.

There is no place in Europe or America, not to mention less known portions of the globe, which possesses the advantages that Colorado Springs offers for a sanitarium, and especially for invalids affected by disorders of the respiratory system. The high altitude, the dry climate, the almost constant sunshine and the marvelous wealth of outdoor attractions, forms a combination which is possibly unsurpassed by any other locality. To these must now be added the advantages gained by a development of the social and industrial life along the lines of modern civilization.

The best proof of the merit of the climate of Colorado Springs, a proof which far surpasses any theoretical consideration of the effects of the peculiar atmospheric conditions upon diseases, is to be found in the living persons who under less favorable circumstances would long ago have passed from earthly existence. A large proportion of the men and women who walk the streets of Colorado Springs today, busy with the affairs of life and each contributing in his or her individual capacity to the life of the community and the development of its material interests, is composed of those who came here as health seekers. Many of these had wisely fled at the first approach of the insidious evil; many others were in a more advanced stage, and came here as a last resort after all other remedies had failed. Could these restored invalids be gathered together today and exhibit themselves before the delegates of the American Medical association, we can well imagine the exclamations of surprise and incredulity which would arise when it was stated that these healthy looking men and women with sparkling eyes and ruddy cheeks, capable of all sorts of active mental and physical occupations, were the same pale, gaunt, and debilitated victims of consumption of a few years before. In the presence of such living facts no further discussion of the merits of Colorado Springs' climate for consumption and kindred diseases is necessary.

As for the further advantages which the social and industrial developments of the region have given to the city, the facts are evident to all. The streets, the houses, the churches and public buildings, the newspapers, the schools and college, the business houses in every line, the hotels and all the manifold features of modern civilization are open and evident to all. Certainly there is no reason for the belief that any important factor has been neglected and the invalid who takes up his residence in Colorado Springs feels assured that his material, intellectual and spiritual necessities will be adequately provided for.

Having said this much of Colorado Springs as it is today, it may be interesting to our visitors to learn that there is at present in contemplation an enterprise which will go far towards completing the resources and reputation of Colorado Springs as the world's sanitarium. We refer in particular to the project for the erection on a large scale of a sanitarium building such as is characteristic of the largest places of invalid resort in Europe and the east. The project is already well started, and is in the hands of people whose interest assures to it both the means and the influence necessary for its success. The advantage of such a plan can hardly be over estimated, while the opportunity for its establishment is so evident and the support which will be gained from the natural advantages of the locality is so important that the enterprise can hardly fail to succeed either financially or from the standpoint of the physician. It is not necessary to go into minute detail here, but the plans involve the construction, upon a tract of considerable area reserved especially for that purpose, of a number of buildings where invalids and semi-invalids can secure the best possible treatment under all the conditions which are most conducive to health and contentment in living. It is to be hoped that some of the visitors in the city today will have sufficient interest to inquire further in regard to the details of a plan which, when consummated, will go far towards making Colorado Springs what it is destined to be and what it doubtless will some day become in very truth, the world's sanitarium.

B. B. TYLER, D. D.

The Christian church is very fortunate in securing for a few months the services of so eminent a preacher as Dr. Tyler. A few facts of the life and work of such a man, well known in the Christian church throughout the United States, Europe and Australia, will be of interest to all.

B. B. Tyler was born in 1840. He was ordained to the ministry in 1861 and married in 1862. He has given his whole life to the work of the church, partly as an evangelist and partly as a pastor. He is equally successful in either line of work. His pastorates have been in Charleston, Ill., Terre Haute, Ind., Frankfort and Louisville, Ky., and New York city. He was pastor of the First Christian church in New York city for 13 years, leaving that church only because of failing health, and against the wishes of the whole congregation.

While serving the church in New York, Dr. Tyler was chosen a member of the business committee of the American Bible society, and he was also president of the Chautauqua union of New York and vicinity for a number of years. He was also president of the Christian Endeavor local union the year of the great convention of the society in New York city. Dr. Tyler also is the representative of the Christian church in the International Sunday school lesson committee.

Since closing his pastorate in New York city in 1896, Dr. Tyler has held evangelistic meetings in many states of the Union, from the Atlantic seaboard to the Pacific coast, mostly in the larger cities. In these he is always successful. He has just closed a campaign in which he conducted two services each day for five months, a task which few men would dare to undertake.

During all these years Dr. Tyler has been a voluminous writer, as well as a tireless preacher. He wrote every week for 9 years for the Christian Standard, and is now one of the editors of the Christian Evangelist. In addition to all this he has written a number of important books and published several volumes of sermons. Of these "The History of the Disciples of Christ" is an authorized work of the American Church History series. "The Way of Salvation" is the most popular of his volumes of sermons.

Dr. Tyler has been honored by being made president of the general convention of the Disciples of Christ which meets annually, and is composed of about 2,000 delegates from every state and territory of the Union. He was also chairman of the standing committee on Christian union, and prepared the report which was adopted by that body in 1891.

This brief outline of the work accomplished by Dr. Tyler will be a sufficient introduction of him to this community. He begins his short pastorate at the First Christian church in this city this morning.

That mysterious Spanish warship rumor is beggining to have whiskers on.

The patent medicine man will help pay the taxes as well as "suffering humanity."

The dear girls can now buy their cosmetics with a certain feeling of patriotism.

Not a speech yet. Surely the censors must have been fooling with Chauncey Depew.

When Cervera's fleet went into Santiago Spain's hopes drifted into the harbor of despair.

No wonder Spain is hard up. See how the Americans are bringing down its property.

The Cripple Creek dividends are already over $100,000 this month and there are more coming.

If the dons want coal, there is plenty in the Mediterranean. All they have to do is to go and get it.

A fellow standing on the corner yesterday said: "Hello, Doctor." Then 27 men turned around.

One well directed shot at the Weyler-Blanco typewriter would silence many Spanish reports.

While the government is selling captured ships why not sell the Santiago fleet on ten days' delivery.

If the Spanish are pleased with the result of the war so far as it has gone, how immensely tickled they will be on or about the day of its termination.

The question asked by the Boston Herald: "What are we going to do with the Philippines," would make it appear that it was rather a hard nut to crack.

The attempt of the Spanish government to issue paper money is resulting in nothing better than a horrible attempt at defacing what might make decent writing material.

BRADSTREET'S.

Bank Clearings, Railway Earnings and Exports Show Favorable Conditions.

New York, June 10.—Bradstreet's tomorrow will say:

Accompanying reports of a seasonal quieting down of the spring demand for and movement of merchandise come proofs that the spring business of the year of 1898, with a few notable exceptions, has largely met expectations. Particularly confirming this latter view of the character are the heavy totals of bank clearings, large railway earnings, heavy exports, a total of failures well down to the normal, and exceptional steadiness in prices, following the notable advances registered some time ago.

Weak or lower prices for a number of cereals during the past week, in the face of a heavy export business, point to the very good crop prospects for wheat and other grains, influencing holders toward parting with their stocks.

Statistics of pig iron production point to a slight reduction in output during the month just closed, due largely to shutting downs for repairs, but the failure of stocks to accumulate gives proof that the immense recent production has been met by an equally large consumption. The leading feature of the week in the iron trade has been the collapse of the so-called "gentlemen's agreement" in the southern iron industry, and prices are lower as a consequence, but an advance in bessemer pig is taken to indicate that the makers are getting in better shape to control the output than for some time past. The features of the iron and steel trade are the numerous small orders, amounting to a fairly large aggregate for immediate delivery and the booking of a number of orders for finished products for export, but new business on next season's account does not come forward very quickly.

Cereal exports are slightly smaller than last week, but are still far above the total for the corresponding weeks of previous years. Wheat exports this week aggregate 4,720,982 bushels, against 5,245,000 bushels last week, 1,980,000 bushels in the week a year ago, 2,922,000 bushels in 1896 and 1,731,000 bushels in 1895.

Business failures in the Dominion of Canada this week number 26 against 21 last week, 38 in this week a year ago, 38 in 1896 and 21 in 1895.

FINANCIAL REVIEW.

Bradstreet Says the Underlying Feeling is One of Confidence.

New York, June 10.—Bradstreet's financial review tomorrow will say:

More or less irregularity has been shown in the movement of the market this week. War and war news has been less of a factor, but while the tone of speculation has been generally strong, there has been evidence of realizing in groups of stocks which led the recent advance, while fresh ones have come into prominence and displayed strength. The bond market's activity has reflected the renewed presence of investors. Government bonds have declined a little in consequence of the passage of the war revenue bill by the senate, with a bond clause, and the certainty thus created that the government would soon bring out a new issue. On the other hand, the railroad bond list has been advancing, the scarcity of high priced gilt-edged securities creating a demand for the second grade of railroad mortgages. London has both bought and sold American stocks, though there still appears to be a lack of public interest in our securities abroad, and the advances in the London quotations for them for several days are ascribed to purchasing orders from this side. While the market here has been active there has been a falling off in the amount of public participation and the efforts of manipulators have been apparent in some of the more notable movements, particularly the decline of Sugar and the advance of various specialties. The sentiment of the street continues bullish. The ease of money is a supporting factor, however, while the delays in the progress of the war and the conflicting news from the scene of hostilities has been calculated to hold back speculation, the underlying feeling is one of confidence in the results and in the strongly bullish effect of further success to our arms.

Bank Clearings.

New York, June 10.—The following table compiled by Bradstreet, shows the bank clearings at the principal cities for the week ending June 9, with the percentage of increase and decrease as compared with the corresponding week last year:

		Inc.	Dec.
New York	$798,541,311	37.3	....
Boston	102,815,709	13.5	....
Chicago	119,514,351	31.7	....
Philadelphia	76,620,291	30.7	....
St. Louis	20,796,552	17.0	....
Pittsburg	16,668,962	12.0	....
Baltimore	19,941,653	18.6	....
San Francisco	14,702,003	11.9	....
Cincinnati	13,237,850	....	....
Kansas City	16,769,239	7.9	....
New Orleans	6,734,855	3.0	....
Minneapolis	8,112,567	21.7	....
St. Paul	4,391,533	8.6	....
Omaha	6,452,792	31.1	....
Denver	3,296,557	4.7	....
Totals U. S.	$1,321,766,423	21.2	....
Totals outside N. Y.	526,225,003	23.4	....
Dominion of Canada.			
Totals	$23,462,901	1.4	....

AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS.

Farmers of the United States Drawing Upon Other Parts of the World for More Money Than Ever Before.

Washington, June 12.—The farmers of the United States are drawing upon other parts of the world for more money in the fiscal year which ends this month than in any preceding year in the history of the country. Even the high water mark of 1892, when our exports of agricultural products amounted to $629,328,322 will be surpassed by the record of the year which closes with this month. The preliminary reports of May exportations which have reached the bureau of statistics make it quite apparent that the agricultural exports of the year will be considerably in excess of $800,000,000, the total being likely to reach $835,000,000. Never before have the exports of agricultural products reached the $800,000,000 line, and never but twice have they been as much as $700,000,000, the two occasions being in 1881 and 1892. Compared with the last fiscal year the increase in exports of agricultural products will be fully $150,000,000 and compared with the preceding years, the increase will be over $240,000,000 while the total will be fully 40 per cent in excess of that of the fiscal year of 1895.

In the breadstuffs alone the exports of the year will amount to nearly $1,000,000 for each business day and will be more than $900,000,000 in excess of last year's exports of breadstuffs. Nearly all articles classed as breadstuffs have participated in this increase. Of wheat the value of the exports of the fiscal year 1898 will be more than double those of the fiscal year 1897, while the increase in flour will be nearly 50 per cent and of corn nearly 50 per cent in value. May exports of corn were larger than those of any month in the history of the country, while the total exports of corn for the year for the first time will pass the 200,000,000 bushels line; the total in only three preceding years having only reached 200,000,000 bushels. Cornmeal, oats, and oatmeal and rye show a striking increase, the gain in oatmeal being more than 60 per cent over last year and that of oats 40 per cent, while in rye the gain is also phenomenally large.

"Provisions" in which term are included beef, hog and dairy products, there is also a marked increase, the total exports of provisions for the year being likely to reach $160,000,000 in value. Most of this increase, however, is in hog products, exportations of bacon, which were 334,187,147 in value last year being likely to reach $41,000,000 this year and lard showing a similar increase being likely to reach $37,000,000 this year, or a gain of nearly $8,000,000. Live beef seems to be gaining in popularity with our foreign customs, the exports of beef cattle being increased materially, while those of beef, either fresh, canned or salted, have failed to show an increase in most cases, a decided falling off being noticeable. The exports of beef cattle during the first ten months of the fiscal year were 370,663, against 310,478 in the corresponding months of last year, while fresh beef in the same period fell from 242,168,071 pounds in ten months of 1897 to 227,431,375 pounds in the corresponding ten months of 1898. Salted beef shows a falling of 3 per cent for the year, and canned beef from 46,249,000 pounds in the ten months of 1897 to 34,011,329 pounds in the ten months of 1898.

BRADSTREET'S.

Latonia Derby Won by Han d'Or and Lowered the World's Record for One and a Half Miles.

Cincinnati, June 9.—The mighty has fallen. Plaudit, the greatest three-year-old of the year, met his first defeat of the season today in the Latonia Derby after one of the grandest contests ever witnessed on the western turf. Han d'Or is the colt that lowered the colors of the Madden pride, and in doing it he lowered the world's record for a mile and a half. Ten thousand people cheered Han d'Or as he came down the stretch, lean, wild horse and looking every inch a winner. Martin was whipping Plaudit and riding like a demon. A hundred yards from the wire Plaudit made a gallant effort to come up, but it was of no use, his speed and endurance were gone, and Han d'Or crossed the wire a winner by three lengths amid great excitement in the grand stand and loud cheers from the hundreds of stable hands in the field. No race run at Latonia ever created more enthusiasm and every horseman on the track pronounced it the grandest race seen since the days of Ten Broeck.

The track, contrary to expectations, was lightning fast, and all conditions favored good time being made. The race from a time standpoint was a most remarkable one. There were but two starters and but little time was lost in getting them away from the post.

The pair got away heads together and Han d'Or at once set out to make his own pace. The first half of a mile was covered in 50 seconds, the six furlongs in 1:14¼; seven furlongs in 1:27¾; mile in 1:40¼; mile and an eighth in 1:53, and the mile and a quarter in 2:07¾, the final time being 2:32¼, which is a quarter of a second better than any previous record.

Plaudit could never overtake Han d'Or from the start. The latter led by three lengths until the stretch was reached, when Plaudit tried to make his run, but the killing pace had told on him and Han d'Or won in handy fashion.

Jockey Conley, who rode the winner, was surrounded by a large crowd after he dismounted and carried to the scale room on the shoulders of several enthusiastic friends.

Plaudit was always 1 to 7 in the betting, while as good as 5 to 1 could be had on Han d'Or.

The Derby is worth $7,000 to the owner, which is the property of George A. Singerly.

Aguinaldo's Successes.

London, June 8.—The Hong Kong correspondent of the Daily Mail says:

"United States Consul Wildman has received the following letter from Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader in the Philippines:

"Before opening an attack upon any town, summon the Spanish officer in command to surrender. In one case one of the officers so summoned replied by stating that the garrison was not quite ready to fight, and he asked if I would defer the attack for three hours. I complied.

"The first engagement we had with the Spanish occurred on May 28, when we captured 19, with their arms and ammunition. Toward evening we hemmed them in. One hundred and ninety casefores and 70 loyal natives participated. We lost four killed. The Spaniards lost 16 killed, including one officer. The result of this engagement was that fighting became general throughout the province of Cavite. After four days of fighting over 2,600 Spaniards were taken prisoners, including many officers and General Leopoldo Pana, governor of Cavite, who handed me his sword, revolver and gold belt and a formal letter of surrender."

An American naval captain writes as follows:

"In my opinion the rebels have undergone a radical change since the advent of Aguinaldo. The Spaniards have fled all during the time he has been here and if our people don't hurry, there won't be any Spaniards left at the end of the fight. The American ships have taken no part in the fighting. Neither boats nor men have been landed and reports to the contrary are false."

Dispatches from Manila say that Aguinaldo is doing splendid work. Monday last week he routed the Spaniards taking 400 prisoners, among them 29 officers. On the Wednesday following he took 80 prisoners and four field pieces in a battle at a point between Cavite and Manila. On Thursday when this dispatch left Manila he had cornered 1,000 Spaniards in an old church at Cavite, and not caring to board, he was starving them. He treats his prisoners well. Four towns are now in the possession of the rebels. It is reported that the governor general of the Philippines wanted to surrender, but his officers prevailed upon him to hold out. The captain of the province of Batanga has been taken by the insurgents and the governor attempted to commit suicide. The governor of Mariabar is also a prisoner. The insurgents of other provinces are advancing on Manila.

AT OVERLAND PARK.

Spring Meeting Opened Under Most Favorable Auspices—One Track Record Broken.

Denver, June 11.—The spring meeting of the Overland Trotting and Running association opened here today with the best lot of horses that have ever been gathered at the track. The weather was fine and the attendance large. In the third race Horton broke the track record for four furlongs. Purses of $500 and $600 were hung up for the first and second races respectively. Horsemen predict that this will be the most successful meeting ever held at Overland. Results:

First race, pacing, 2:30 class—Anaconda won in three straight heats. Time 2:09¾, 2:09¾, 2:10¾.

Carbonate second, Lena N. third, Raymond M. Kate Medium and Ophelia also started.

Second race, trotting, 2:24 class—Electric Light won second, third and fourth heats, and race. Time 2:24¼, 2:21¾, 2:21½. Respond took first heat. Doyley took third money. Dr. Dunlavy, Armenian and Evadne also started.

Third race, running, four furlongs, for two-year olds—Horton won; Enzy, second; Oceroma, third. Time 48½. Joe Doty, Francher, Jerry T. and Lillian T. also ran.

Fourth race, running, 1 1-16 mile. St. James hotel handicap—Lucky Star won, Tulare, second; Sally Lamar, third. Time 1:48½. Gertrude, Zaraida, Zarilda and Mary Barnes also ran.

Fifth race, running, five furlongs—Bill Howard won; Reel, second; Pat M. Morrissey, third. Time 1:02. Blue Signe, Tiny P. and Melody also ran.

SPANISH LOSSES.

Reports From Havana Admit That Officers Were Killed.

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Havana, June 7.—(Delayed in transmission.)—Details from Spanish sources at Santiago de Cuba very received here today of the Spanish losses during the bombardment of the forts there by the American fleet on Monday.

The "marine chief" killed on board the Reina Mercedes, was former Captain Emilio Acosta Eyromanu.

Ensign Alejandro Milenas, also on the Mercedes, was killed.

Colonel Ordonez of the artillery and inventor of the cannon bearing his name, was slightly wounded.

Some other officers were slightly wounded by projectiles, shells and fragments scattered by the explosion of shells on land.

The insurgents today dynamitted a passenger train near Pinar, overthrowing one car, and derailing the train.

Colorado's First Martyr.

Minturn, Colo., June 8.—The remains of Sergeant Neal C. Sullivan, Company H, First regiment, Colorado volunteers, the first soldier martyr of Colorado in the war with Spain, from lack of direct railway connection, will be compelled to remain in Denver until 5 p. m. They will arrive there at 9 a. m. on the Denver and Rio Grande road. N. C. Sullivan, the soldier's father, has replied to a telegram from Adjutant General Barnum that he would accept military escort for the funeral, and the body will probably lie in state in the Denver armory tomorrow. Death was caused by meningitis at San Francisco Saturday last. The heart-broken father and mother were at his bedside when he died. They speak in laudation of the profound sympathy expressed by the doctors and nurses, and the officers and soldiers.

Kansas Prohibs.

Emporia, Kans., June 8.—Ex-United States Senator Peffer was nominated for governor this afternoon by the Prohibitionist state convention. The nomination was made by unanimous vote after a delegate who had been sent to Topeka to interview Mr. Peffer had telegraphed that the ex-senator would accept. The platform adopted declares for prohibition and woman suffrage and endorses the action of the national government in the war with Spain. Other nominations were made as follows:

Lieutenant governor, R. T. Black; secretary of state, J. B. Garvin; treasurer, J. Biddison; superintendent of public instruction, Mrs. F. N. Buckner; auditor, H. Hurley; congressman at large, M. Williams.

For attorney general and associate justice no nominations were made, the intention being to support the Republican nominees.

The Liberal party, the belting wing of the Prohibitionists, was also to have held a convention here today, but the attendance was so small that the delegates adjourned after appointing a state central committee.

Colorado Appointments.

Washington, June 10.—The senate in executive session today confirmed a large list of nominations, including the following:

Military—Brigadier general, Charles J. Mattacks, of Maine; Mark W. Sheafe of South Dakota.

To be assistant adjutant general, with the rank of major, William Cook Daniels, of Colorado.

To be commissary of subsistence with the rank of captain, Edward W. Humphrey of Colorado.

Alabama Republicans.

Montgomery, Ala., June 7.—The Republican state convention resolved not to place any ticket in the field, leaving members of that party to act as they see fit in the state elections; endorsed President McKinley and passed a resolution requesting him to appoint Lieutenant Hobson captain of the Alabama, now being built.

After adjournment those in favor of putting out a full state ticket had a convention of their own. They appointed a committee to call a mass convention to meet in Birmingham within 10 days to nominate candidates.

BY WAY OF EXAMPLE.

Republicans Sweep the State of Oregon—Gains in All Counties.

Portland, Ore., June 7.—Practically complete returns from 25 out of 32 counties of the state give the following results:

For Governor—Geer, Republican, 35,645; King, Fusionist, 28,075. Geer's plurality, 7,570.

For Congressman—First district: Tongue, Republican, 18,874; Veatch, Fusionist, 16,955; Tongue's plurality, 1,189.

Second district: Moody, Republican, 15,337; Donaldson, Fusionist, 10,724; Moody's plurality, 4,613.

Geer's plurality for governor will be increased by the complete returns. The legislature will stand as follows: Senate, Republicans, 24; opposition 6. House, Republicans 44, opposition 16.

Late returns show large Republican gains in every county of the state over the vote in 1896.

Mason, Republican, is elected mayor of Portland by 1,500 plurality.

Country precincts which in the presidential election gave a majority for Bryan, show large Republican gains.

AN ALASKAN ROAD.

A Line Across the White Pass From Skaguay Being Pushed.

Tacoma, Wash., June 7.—The steamships Al-Ki and Humboldt bring news that construction work on a railroad across White Pass from Skaguay was commenced last Tuesday. Previous to that time the railway officials had been hiring all available men and buying up every horse they could lay their hands on. Tuesday they hired 600 men, and opened up two camps. They put several hundred horses to work and will employ 1,000 men if that number can be secured.

Sampson's Dispatch.

Washington, June 7.—Shortly after 7 o'clock this evening information confirmatory of the Associated Press dispatches concerning the bombardment of the fortifications of Santiago reached the navy department. It came in the form of a cablegram from Admiral Sampson which was made public in the following bulletin:

"Secretary of the Navy:

"Bombarded forts at Santiago 7:30 to 10 a. m. today. June 6. Silenced works quickly without injury of any kind, though within 2,000 yards. Sampson."

Mr. Davitt and the Anglo-Saxons.

New York Tribune.

Mr. Michael Davitt has at least the courage of his convictions. He is convinced that rapprochement, or even a close friendship between Great Britain and the United States would be a bad thing for the particular school of Irish politics of which he is the chief exponent. Therefore he sets himself against any such thing with all the fervor and pertinacity which is characteristic of him. Or perhaps it would be more accurate to say he prophesies its impossibility. For that is the purport of his latest utterance, or of the latest of his utterances, which has come to hand. Any such approximate between the nations is out of the question, he contends, because this is not an Anglo-Saxon nation. The hated Sassenach is an insignificant element of the republic. Ireland itself, he roundly says, is more Saxon than the United States. In proof of which he gives some most portentous figures, showing that of our seventy millions only thirteen millions are British or of British origin, the rest being Irish, Teutonic, Slav, Negro and what not.

It would be of interest to know where he got the figures or on what principle he evolved them from his inner consciousness. Certainly there seems to be no warrant for them in any authoritative statistics. We suppose that Mr. Davitt will concede that the great influx of non-Anglo-Saxons into this country has been since 1850. In that year only a little more than 2 per cent of the population was of foreign birth. In 1880 the percentage was more than 13. Now it is nearly 15. Prior to 850 the population was chiefly descended from the original settlers of the thirteen colonies, and it is the simplest matter of historic record that they were chiefly Anglo-Saxon. Now in 1850 there were about 21,000,000 native born and only 2,250,000 foreign born in the country. And of the former nearly all were of native-American parentage, since in the twenty years from 1821 to 1840 less than 170,000 immigrants entered the country. And since 1850, down to 1890, only about 14,700,000 immigrants have come hither from all the world.

Now, is it reasonable to suppose that these less than 15,500,000 immigrants have increased and multiplied and replenished the land so rapidly as to have outstripped the 21,000,000 of native born? Assuredly not. There can be no question that today, despite the enormous influx of foreigners, the overwhelming majority of people in this country are descended from those who were settled in this country prior to 1850—yes, and prior to 1820. That is to say, the vast majority of Americans are native born, and their parents, and their grandparents and their great grandparents were native born before them. And if the population of the United States in the first quarter of this century was not chiefly Anglo-Saxon, it would be interesting for Mr. Davitt to tell us what it was.

Moreover, there is another important consideration to be taken into account. Not all these millions of immigrants have been non-Saxon, not by a good deal. We notice the Irish and Germans and Slavs and negroes and others more, because they are more distinctively alien in speech and manner. But the simple fact is that for many years England has been one of the chief contributors to our naturalized population. Prior to 1890 England sent us considerably more than two-thirds as many immigrants as Ireland did, and would have sent us more than Ireland did had it not been for the extraordinary rush from the latter country in the year of the great famine. Since 1881 English immigrants have considerably outnumbered those from Ireland, and, indeed, those from any other country except Germany. Then it is to be remembered that, in spite of common notions to the contrary, the English is one of the most perhaps the most prolific of races. The amazing growth of population in England itself and in the purely English or British colonies is proof of this. If Mr. Davitt can figure out that the 3,500,000 Irish immigrants since 1821, and the million or so before that date, have now grown to outnumber the 2,500,000 English immigrants since 1821 and the ten or twelve millions before that date, he must be ranked among the greatest mathematical prodigies.

The mere question of nativity or of ancestry is, however, after all, of minor importance. What most counts is that this is an English-speaking country, and that therefore its people are in intimate communion with all the rest of the English-speaking world, reading the same books, governed by the same common law, thinking the same thoughts, cherishing the same ambitions, moved by the same spirit. That is the overmastering fact which Mr. Davitt cannot argue away, nor discredit with any array of supposititious statistics.

Encouragement.—He (feeling his way)—I wish we were good friends enough for you to—to call me by my first name.

She (helping him along)—Oh, your last name is good enough for me.—(New York Weekly.

An Awful Possibility.—Marie—Don't cry, dear. You must be brave while Jack is away with the army. Remember, the war will soon be over, and then he'll return to you.

Penelope—Yes; but I'm afraid that before he comes back some other hateful man will marry me.—(New York Evening Journal.

At 8 o'clock last evening the 10-year-old son of E. H. Koch was exercising himself by jumping, when he had the misfortune to break his arm. One bone was broken just above the wrist. The member was set by Dr. Spicer who found the injury an easy one to handle. The boy was resting easy late last night. He lives at 415 E. Yampa street.

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TARANTULAS OF OUR NAVY.

Uncle Sam's Monitors Are Slow Coing, "Creepy" Monsters, but Their Sting Means Practical Annihilation to the Enemy's Ships.

The Powerful Monterey, Which Will Reinforce Admiral Dewey's Fleet in the Philippines.

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Whether or not Spain contemplates any attempt to retrieve her ill fortunes by an attack on Admiral Dewey's fleet at Manilla, it is certain that the presence of the Charleston and the Monterey, now on their way to join the American flotilla, will be a sufficient bar to any effort she may make in that direction. If she offers battle or gives the Americans the opportunity to fight her, it means virtual annihilation to her ships and the practical extinction of her naval force.

The dons may send their combined fleets to the Philippines, but with the Monterey there George Dewey may laugh confidently at the falling power and futile efforts of an effete monarchy.

The Monterey, according to the almost universal testimony of naval experts, is the greatest fighting machine on earth. The Puritan is of a similar type, but is really an old time monitor remodeled to appear as a sister ship of the Monterey.

Monterey is a glorious name, recalling the scene of the victory achieved by General Zachary Tay or in Mexico on Sept. 24, 1846, and it was also the designation of the capital of upper California—the first spot occupied by our army and navy on the Pacific coast in the Mexican war. It is the latter which is honored in the name of this great warship. General Sherman in his book gave a spirited description of the appearance of Monterey bay and the town on his arrival there as a lieutenant of artillery in January, 1847.

She, which will pass through 15 feet of solid oak, four feet of granite and seven feet of concrete.

There is, in addition, on the Monterey a superstructure from which some rapid fire guns, six 6 pounders, two Gatlings and four 1 pounders can help to make an engagement interesting, and take care of any torpedo boat or destroyer that may come within range, but it is upon those four awful guns that she depends to annihilate any enemy that may dare to oppose her.

It would be a sublime spectacle to see the Monterey hovering off Corregidor island in the harbor of Manilla combating an entire Spanish fleet, while our American flotilla remained in the background, near Cavite, merely interested spectators of what was known to be a predestined result. The possible fear of the dons bringing overwhelming odds against our sailor boys in those waters of the Pacific may be dispelled since this monster protector is on the way to them.

The idea of building the Monterey had its inception during the session of the Forty-ninth congress, which made a general appropriation of $2,000,000 for floating batteries, rams or other naval structures for coast and harbor defense. After much discussion by the board appointed for the purpose it was decided to call for bids for the construction of a vessel 250 feet long, with 53 feet beam and a mean draft of 14½ feet. She was to have 16 inches of steel amidships, diminishing to less than half that at bow and stern, but the maximum thickness was to cover the vital parts, explosives, and the wisdom of uniting 16 inch and 12 inch guns with a pneumatic tube on the same ship was soon questioned. The experience of Great Britain with 110 ton guns has not been encouraging, and reflection suggested that it was an overambitious project to carry ordnance of that caliber on a 4,000 ton ship. The Massachusetts, Indiana and Oregon have no guns heavier than the 13 inch. It was therefore settled that with two 12 inch guns in her forward turret and two 10 inch guns in her after one the Monterey would have as powerful a battery as her displacement would warrant.

The Miantonomoh, of 3,850 tons, carries four 10 inch guns on her main battery and is considered to be heavily armed. The 10 inch gun, with a charge of 250 pounds and a projectile of 500 pounds, effects a penetration of over 23 inches in wrought iron, and the 12 inch guns, with a powder charge of 850 pounds, will penetrate more than 27 inches. The Monterey was launched in the spring of 1891, Mrs. Caroline Scott Harrison, the wife of the then president, touching the electric button which set the monitor in motion down the ways into the water, and she has since been regarded as the great defender of the cities on the Pacific coast.

In further detail it may be stated that the Monterey was constructed on the bracket system, having a double bottom nearly her entire length and extending up to the armor plating. The bow is ram shaped and will be protected for ramming when the occasion requires. The interior of the hull is divided into numerous water tight compartments. The light superstructure already mentioned extends from barbette to barbette, while the armored deck over the magazines, engines and machinery for working the big guns is three inches thick. The boilers are placed in two independent fireroooms. The barbettes were intended, as their name implies, to be open at the top, but so much objection was raised by naval constructors and officers to the plan, which would allow a shot or shell from the enemy to be dropped upon the gun from above, that it was decided to put a gracial turret over them—that is, a sloping steel roof—which now affords ample protection.

There is an armored covering, the equivalent of the conning tower, placed abaft the forward barbette to protect the steering gear, telegraph, telephones and speaking tubes. The commander and navigator, the third officer in command, are stationed here, with possibly one or two others, when the monitor is in action. Her military mast has two tops, in one of which is a powerful electric searchlight and in the other her secondary battery of rapid fire guns. Her complement includes accommodations for 17 officers and 150 men.

The Monterey's trip to the Philippines is an unprecedented voyage for a monitor. No ironclad of her type has ever undertaken such a journey, and the greatest interest is naturally manifested in naval circles over her progress. By way of Honolulu it is 7,700 miles to her destination. She carries only 200 tons of coal, and at eight knots an hour, although she is capable of making about 14½ for a short run, will be out of fuel 300 miles this side of the Sandwich Islands. Her escorts are a collier and the ocean going tug Iroquois. The latter goes to give a tow or any other assistance to the Monterey in case of emergency. The former will furnish the monitor's engines with food when her bunkers are empty, and the three vessels will take on a supply of coal at Honolulu and Hongkong. As Manilla is de facto an American port at present, there cannot be any objection from the authorities to furnishing coal to a vessel en route.

Of our fleet at Manilla now the Olympia alone has turrets. When the Monterey arrives there, the hero of May 1 will have eight strong fighting ships under his command, including the Charleston and not including the ex-revenue cutter McCulloch, which is being used as a dispatch boat, or the auxiliary cruiser Zafiro.

Later his flotilla will be increased by the Philadelphia from San Francisco, making a total of one monitor, six cruisers, two protected gunboats, one armed revenue cutter, one auxiliary cruiser and the unprotected miniature steel gunboat Callao, captured after the great battle of Manilla. If Spain sends the battleship Pelayo, her most formidable naval representative, and three or four other armored craft to the Philippines, the American admiral would be confronted by a powerful squadron, but it is said that "the administration has no fear of the result." And neither surely, has the Green mountain boy, who would only repeat his May day parade over the waters of Manilla bay. But more armored ships are to be sent him as soon as the exigencies of the Cuban question will permit, not because he really needs them, but simply to make assurance doubly sure.

The Charleston is a protected cruiser, like the Baltimore, Boston and Raleigh, carrying eight guns in her main battery. She has an indicated horsepower of 6,606.

That monitors are indispensable auxiliaries to the torpedo boats, gunboats, cruisers and battleships of their own flotilla. For hard, heavy bombarding and close-to-shore fighting against batteries and forts they are particularly valuable, as they are almost impervious to the shells which may be thrown at them and which usually rebound and ricochet from their decks. For coast and harbor defense they are absolutely unequaled and can only be disturbed, if at all, by the crafty torpedo boat when the opportunity is given the latter to hurl its death dealing missiles at them. But a torpedo boat can be crippled with as small a shot as a Mauser bullet, and a single projectile from the guns of a monitor could blow one of them out of the water into infinitesimal fragments. The torpedo boat is only an agent. It is the missile, the torpedo, it sends that is dangerous.

Those monitors that are in the navy representing the ideas of 30 years ago are more interesting as possible factors in coast defense, supplemented by torpedoes, forts and fortifications, than they are useful in actual battle. The Nahant, for instance manned by the New York naval reserves, carrying two 15 inch smoothbore guns and several rapid firers, is stationed at the entrance of New York harbor. Just what proportional destructive strength a 15 inch smoothbore can have in comparison with an 8 inch or even a 6 inch rifled cannon is yet a question of conjecture. The smoothbores were very efficient in their day, but the rifled gun long ago demonstrated its superiority. The length of the gun also adds to the penetrative power of the projectile.

The Ajax is another of the single turret monitors built 35 years ago that instead of being allowed to rest in mud and was used by the naval militia of Camden, N. J. Her armament at present, for she is in commission, is similar to that of the Nahant.

Boston harbor is defended by the old time monitors Lehigh and Catskill. The latter was taken to the Massachusetts capital by naval reserves, and both of them, with the usual armament of smoothbores and rapid fire guns, are manned by the naval militia. The Lehigh, built by John Ericsson in 1862, saw considerable service during the following three years, and the Catskill in the attack on Fort Wagner during the civil war was struck nearly 60 times by cannon balls from the fort.

The Montauk, armed with two old smoothbore guns, has been assigned to the defense of Portland, Me. A relic of 1865, she still presents a gallant appearance. The Jason, another of Ericsson's pets, has been "in ordinary" since the civil war, but will probably prove of great service as a coast defense ship, though two smoothbore guns comprise her main armament. Larger than many of her companions, she has a displacement of 1,875 tons and develops 340 horsepower.

But it is in the modern fighting monitors, the aggressive ships and not purely defensive ones like those guarding our harbors, that the public interest centers. With the Cuban fleets are the Miantonomoh, the Terror, the Puritan and the Amphitrite. The Puritan is a remodeled vessel, her keel having been laid in 1875, but with her powerful armament of four 12 inch and two 4 inch guns in her main battery and six 6 pounders, four Gatlings and two 37 millimeters in her secondary battery she is a foeman worthy of the respect of any enemy.

The Miantonomoh is another remodeled Ericsson monitor, though practically a new ship. Her construction was begun in 1862, but before she was finished she was towed to Annapolis. There she rested in the mud of the Severn river for several years, her boilers rusting, until she was taken away and rebuilt of steel.

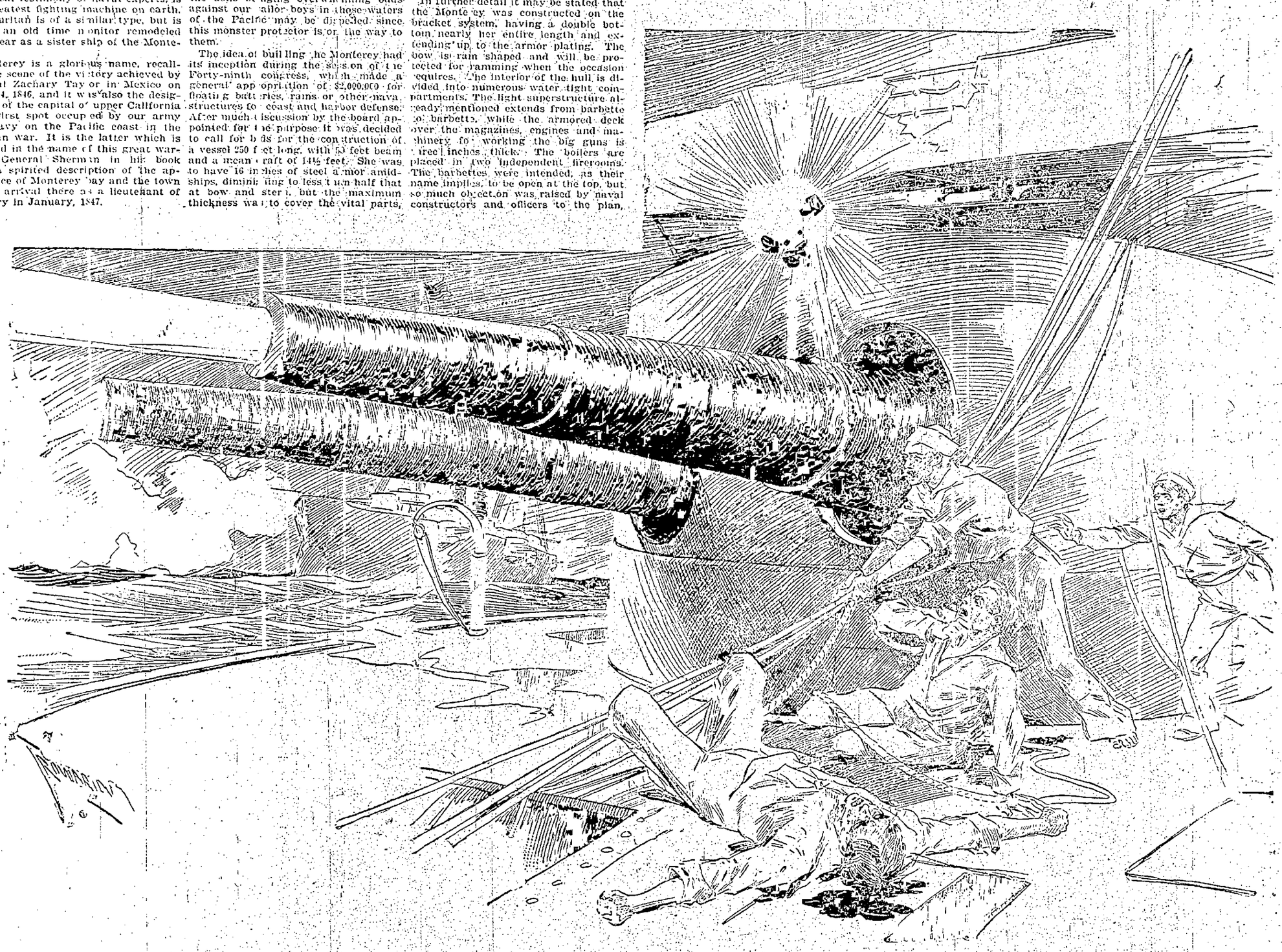
The Amphitrite is a modern double turreted monitor, ostensibly intended for coast defense only. She carries four 10 inch rifles mounted in pairs and two 4 inch guns, besides a very heavy secondary battery.

The Terror is of the same class, though her keel was laid 24 years ago. She also carries four 10 inch guns and has an exceptionally low freeboard that gives her an exceedingly formidable appearance.

The Monadnock is another powerful monitor, with an armament almost identical with that of the Puritan except that she has four 10 inch instead of four 12 inch guns. These fire steel projectiles weighing more than 500 pounds, are effective at a distance of more than six miles and will "carry" several miles farther even than that.

Though they are the sailors' bugaboo because of their unwieldiness, the more than usual possibility of their engines becoming disarranged in a heavy sea, their comparatively slow rate of speed and their voracious appetite for coal, they are machines of great destructibility, veritable floating fortresses that are superior under certain conditions in death dealing energy to any other class of warships in existence.

ROGER P. BARNUM.



THE MONITOR MONTEREY'S BIG GUNS IN ACTION.

The warship Monterey is described in naval phraseology as "a barbette turret low freeboard monitor." She has twin screws, with a horsepower of 5,244, and carries only four guns, two 12 inch and two 10 inch, in her main or primary battery.

Only four guns indeed, but they have all the relative power and destructibility of 13 inch cannon, which throw an 1,100 pound projectile. When that shot strikes, it crumbles into atoms or dashes into fragments the object hit, whether it be a stone and iron wall or a fortress or the steel casing of a battleship. She can lie at anchor and allow a fleet of ordinary men-of-war and a string of forts to rain a thousand shells upon her with every prospect of remaining practically unscathed. In short, the Monterey is almost invulnerable, and there can be little else to do than sing an anticipatory requiem for the antagonist who ventures to enter the lists of conflict with her. To further illustrate her powers of destruction, it is well known that the heaviest armor on the Spanish vessels is 12 inches thick. The Monterey's shells can penetrate 23 inch armor at 1,500 yards. To express it variantly, the projectiles fired from the Monterey's guns will penetrate the armor of any Spanish ship afloat. They are nearly as effective as the 13 inch including the cam machinery and the magazines. She was also to be of the low freeboard type, thus presenting the minimum of surface to an enemy. A curved steel deck of suitable thickness was to give further protection.

All these details were carried out, though the Monterey now has what is called a 13 inch armor belt and from 8 to 14 inch steel plates to protect her barbettes and conning tower. The bids for her, invited in December, 1888, were opened on April 3, 1889, the Cramps, the Quintard Iron works and the Union Iron works of San Francisco being the competitors. The latter firm was awarded the contract on a bid of $1,628,950. The old form of contract was adopted by which the contractor receives $100 premium for every unit of horsepower in excess of the stipulation and forfeits $100 for every unit in default. The machinery of the Monterey has an interesting feature in the fact that it employs coal boilers, which are supposed to show economy in weight, space occupied and use of fuel.

As originally designed her battery was to include a 16 inch 110 ton rifle in her forward barbette, a 12 inch 46½ ton rifle in her after turret and at her bows a 15 inch pneumatic tube for throwing gun cotton, but the Vesuvius had not yet fired her pneumatic guns with a high and consequently is a valuable addition to the fleet in those eastern seas, but it is that powerful engine of death, the Monterey, that insures a rapid, decisive victory in case the Castilian bravos desire to attempt the release of the capital city of her Philippine possessions.

The Monterey will practically vindicate the theory of the inventor of this type of vessel, Ericsson, that they are the best in the world not only for coast defense, but for any inshore fighting. They are so low in the water that little more than their decks is exposed to the enemy's fire, and serious injury to them is almost impossible, while the machinery so far beneath the waves renders it unlikely that that portion of the vessel can be crippled.

The crews and officers of Sampson's fleet complained loudly, because the monitors Terror and Puritan, that were with them, delayed the rate of speed on the run to San Juan and return, as they could only steam an average of seven knots to the cruisers' 14, and then, as they required proportionately a greater quantity of coal, they were at times taken in tow. So to them has been applied the term "tarantulas of the navy," but they are also scourges like the venomous creatures from which they take their pseudonym.

All naval authorities are now agreed that monitors are indispensable auxiliaries to the torpedo boats, gunboats, cruisers and battleships of their own flotilla. For hard, heavy bombarding and close-to-shore fighting against batteries and forts they are particularly valuable, as they are almost impervious to the shells which may be thrown at them and which usually rebound and ricochet from their decks. For coast and harbor defense they are absolutely unequaled and can only be disturbed, if at all, by the crafty torpedo boat when the opportunity is given the latter to hurl its death dealing missiles at them. But a torpedo boat can be crippled with as small a shot as a Mauser bullet, and a single projectile from the guns of a monitor could blow one of them out of the water into infinitesimal fragments. The torpedo boat is only an agent. It is the missile, the torpedo, it sends that is dangerous.

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ROGER P. BARNUM.

Mules in War.

War pictures of battles usually show dashing horses pulling heavy pieces of artillery across the field, but they are not true to life. An ugly set of mules is usually attached to the cannon and each one can do the work of two horses.

The mule is a necessity in modern warfare and will outlast any horse on earth, with the possible exception of the Texan and Mexican broncbos, which are universally recognized as the toughest creatures extant.

During the civil war many officers discarded the fine stepping horses and rode on mules during many an engagement, much preferring them in the heat of a battle.

The government has expended something like $700,000 on mules since the war began, and purchases of these useful animals are still being made by agents.

All the towns of Sweden are connected by telephones owned by the government.

How to Tell an Officer's Rank.

The shoulder straps of the army officer from the second lieutenant to the major general are the same as regards size, shape and outer ornamentation, and it is only by the distinguishing marks on the pad that the rank of the wearer is designated. A shoulder strap is a narrow strap of heavy cloth 1¾ inches wide by 4 inches long, bordered with an embroidery of gold a quarter of an inch wide. If the pad has no mark on it, the wearer is a second lieutenant; if the pad has at each end one silver embroidered bar, he is a first lieutenant; if there are two silver embroidered bars at each end, it is a captain's strap; if a gold embroidered leaf at each end, it is a major's; if a silver embroidered leaf at each end, it is a lieutenant colonel's; if a silver embroidered spread eagle, having in the right talon an olive branch and in the left a bundle of arrows, it is a colonel's; if one silver embroidered five pointed star in the center, it is a brigadier general's; if two silver embroidered five pointed stars, it is a major general's; if three silver embroidered stars of five rays, one star in the center of the strap and one on each side, equidistant between the center and outer edge of the strap, the center star the largest, it is a lieutenant general's; if two silver embroidered stars of five rays each and the gold embroidered arms of the United States between them, it is a general's. At present the last two ranks are not filled, though it is probable that the senior major general, Nelson A. Miles, will be raised to that rank and exchange his two silver stars for three, with the additional dignity, honor and emoluments.

Then there are the shoulder knots, which are ornamental bunches of gold cord on cloth of the same color as the facings of the arm of the service to which the officer wearing them belongs. The insignia of rank, the same as on the shoulder straps, and the number of regiment or corps are embroidered on the cloth ground, which is blue for the infantry, red for the artillery and yellow for the cavalry. Officers of the adjutant general's and inspector general's departments and aids-de-camp to general officers wear an aglet of gold cord with the right shoulder knot. They are worn as the official full dress and for parade display.

Epaulets are worn by both our army and navy officers as marks of distinction and ornament and always on state and festal occasions. The officers of most militia organizations also adorn themselves with these bunches of gold fringe.

In the British navy the lieutenants and all superior officers wear epaulets of gold lace, one on each shoulder, while sublieutenants wear only one, giving the wearer a one sided appearance.

The ranks and degrees are marked in a very systematic way by means of crowns, anchors and stars worked in silver on the epaulet and also by the size of the cords of the epaulet. This decoration was formerly universal in the British army, the officers wearing gold and the men worsted, but during the Crimean war they were abolished, as the officers by this distinctive mark were exposed to unnecessary danger. The French army is one that has retained this general military embellishment.

The Captain's Post.

The most perilous position on board a man-of-war when in action is that occupied by the captain. On battleships and cruisers his place is in the cylindrical box of steel placed just under the bridge, well forward. It is known as the conning tower. The armor surrounding this box is ordinarily thick enough to resist the penetration of heavy projectiles. It contains speaking tubes and electrical wires, whereby he communicates with the gunners, engineers and helmsmen. Sometimes also wires are laid so that he is able to fire the guns when they have been sighted on the enemy.

The field of vision from the conning tower is limited to what can be seen through a little horizontal slit on a level with the eyes. In point of responsibility there is no position in the world to compare with that occupied by the man who stands in this tower and directs every movement of the vessel.

After the conflict once begins much of the fire of the enemy is concentrated on him, and there is a constant hail of iron and steel on the little box in which he is caged. Shells burst in every direction around him and to this he added the roar of the forced blast under the engines, the tremendous reports of the heavy pieces and the shrill chorus of the rapid fire and machine guns.

Amid all this infernal din the captain must keep his nerve and control the tremendous forces under his command, and his decisions must be made on the instant.

There is no place for the admiral on the modern man-of-war and no rigging in which he may place himself as in olden days. It has been proposed to build a separate tower for him or take him off the flagship during action and place him on a small, swift vessel, which could run among the ships composing the fleet and conveniently communicate his orders by short distance signals.

Army Statistics.

Russia maintains a larger army than any other nation in the world, it consisting of 1,698,000 men always under arms and 5,124,000 reserves, a total of 6,822,000 men. Austria-Hungary supports an active army of 875,000 and a reserve of 1,156,000, a total of 2,031,000 men. France has an active army of 1,024,000 and a reserve of 3,000,000, a total of 4,124,000 men. Germany maintains an active army of 810,000 and a reserve of 2,100,000, a total of 2,910,000 men.

England's active army at home and abroad is 144,123, with a reserve of 569,877, a total of 714,000 men, in addition to which there is a large army maintained in India composed of native troops officered by Europeans. The active (regular) army of the United States is nominally 25,000 men, without reserves, except the volunteer militia of the several states.

The first "run" on banking institutions in London was in 1667. Many Lombard street goldsmiths and bankers had lent out the money intrusted to them and, being called upon for payment, were unable to meet the demand. A crowd of creditors and others assembled, and a riot followed, in which four bankers were hanged at their own doors before order could be restored.

BITS OF INFORMATION.

In Spain is the home of 1,806 mining companies, among which are represented the following products: Iron, 3,027; coal, 461; lead and silver, 31. In these are employed 62,968 men, women and children in the proportion of 85 per cent, 11½ per cent and 3½ per cent.

A medical authority on the virtues of various kinds of foods declares that the herring gives the muscles elasticity, the body strength and the brain vigor and is not flesh forming.

The University of Chicago expended more than $1,000,000 in the year 1897. Of this, $300,000 was in the salaries of the faculty.

In 1897 the millionaires of the United States gave more than $32,000,000 to various benevolent and charitable institutions, no gift considered here being less than $5,000.

Lime is a caustic alkaline matter produced by the calcination of calcareous substances.

The Greek Archaeological society will begin a campaign of excavation, before long, at Chaleis, in Eubœa, on the site called Pallais. Kamarais, where traces of an important temple have been detected.

There are over 200,000 [illegible] in service in the United States at the present time.

A Chinese gentleman always sends a pair of geese to the lady of his choice, and they are looked upon as the emblems of conjugal fidelity.

According to the American consul at Sydney, Australia, "American trade has been the means of emancipating the Australians from the time honored tyranny of the silk hat."

It is a curious fact that the honeybee was never known in the United States until imported from England.

A Turkish turban of the largest size contains 20 yards of the finest and softest muslin.

A monument has been dedicated to the memory of Major George O. White over his grave in St. Paul.

SEPARATE SKIRTS AND SEPARATE WAISTS.

New York, June 10.—If there is a season for separate waists, there is also a season for separate skirts. The old idea of having one skirt to wear with its waists has been discarded, and one might also say that the reverse is true. Certainly there is a skirt for every three waists, and sometimes you will find that there are three skirts for one waist.

For example, a woman who dresses very fashionably went shopping the other day and made, first, a purchase of 15 yards of silk of the new shade of brown. It is called mouse color, but people of discrimination and judgment in the fashions say it is dirt color. It is certainly a very peculiar shade of brown and it makes a very beautiful skirt.

But of these 15 yards of taffeta this woman will make a plain skirt, which will take about 10 yards. The remaining five yards of silk will be used to ruffle the skirt. The ruffles will fall one over the other and will extend from the belt to the hem. Instead of being gathered ruffles, they will be plaited, so that the skirt looks not so very much unlike the accordion plaited skirt, although it is quite different in design.

Separate Skirts

Every woman has a black silk ruffled skirt; that is certain. The ruffles are put on in various ways. An extremely pretty skirt on Fifth avenue the other day had a series of small ruffles which were put on to extend very high in the back and very low in front. These give quite an over-skirt effect.

Another skirt was of green silk with ruffles of chiffon. These ruffles took the form of festoons around the foot of the skirt. This was quite an expensive skirt as the chiffon has to be plaited and then doubled. It is never cheap to trim a skirt with chiffon, although you must confess that nothing is prettier when new.

Gray skirts trimmed with ruffles are extremely fashionable and are worn with waists of all colors. A gray skirt of a sort of mixed gray goods with a large and pronounced white dot was to be worn with a very fancy silk shirt waist of gray and cerise—these two colors which combine so admirably.

Another fashionable skirt is the bright purplish blue which is so often seen, trimmed with the most vivid grass green. It is really strange how these two colors are combined, yet the effect is always pretty.

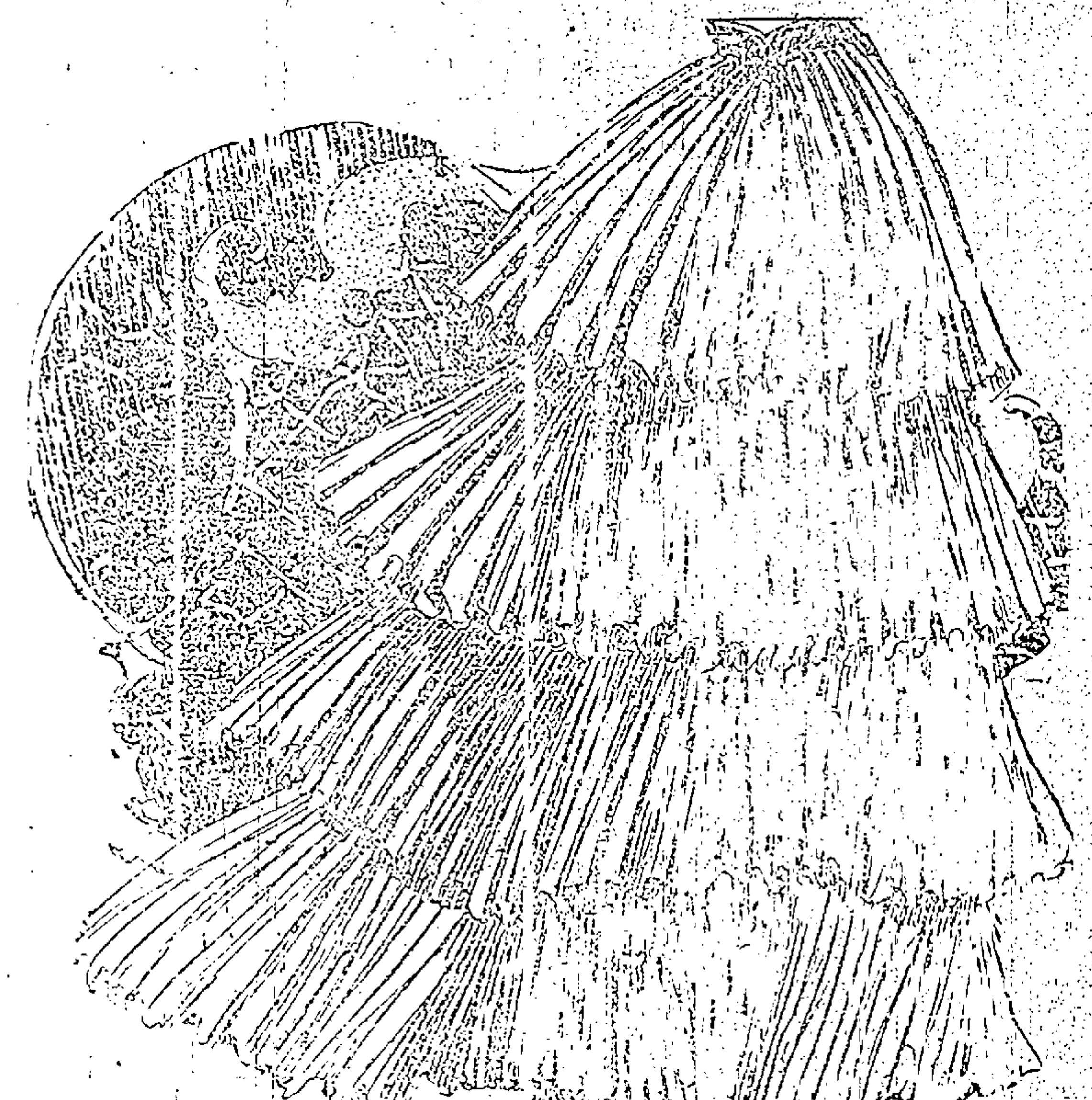
Many Ruffles.

If 20 chapters were to be written on skirts, they would all be chapters which treated of ruffles. So very many ruffles are used that you wonder why a ruffling machine is not made and sold at popular prices. There are small ruffles that come, but they are not large enough nor are they complete enough to supply the great demand for ruffling. Dressmakers keep a dozen hands at work making nothing but ruffles and then the story of ruffles is not half told.

Skirts are fitted very tightly over the hips and are very snug in front. They are a most pulled back, and the days of the tight back are recalled. In the back, however, there is a big plait near the waist which gives a fulness to the back of the skirt. These skirts, whether ruffled or not, are lined with some vivid color which reaches to the very hem, so that the skirt is a very showy part of the dress.

With the skirt so extremely decorative it is not to be wondered at that particular attention is paid to the shoes. Shoes and slippers cost a little fortune this year, and the woman who does not want to spend a little fortune on them must look well to the way she spends her money. If she purchases a pair of neat black satin slippers she can, by varying her stockings, make them go with a great variety of skirts; but it must be confessed that women of fashion are having their slippers made out of a piece of the dress goods. Low shoes and slippers are made out of cloth and silk as well as satin, and there is no more interesting sight than a glimpse into the slipper wardrobe of the summer girl.

TWO SHIRT WAISTS OF THIN WASH GOODS.



TO MAKE THIS SKIRT [illegible] YARDS OF TAFFETA ARE REQUIRED, TEN FOR THE SKIRT AND FOUR FOR THE FLOUNCES. MOUSE COLOR IS THE FASHIONABLE SHADE FOR THIS SKIRT.

If white shoes are worn they are embroidered and the stockings also match the slipper in embroidery. The Queen Wilhelmina slipper is greatly in vogue this year, as it is the slipper which the queen will wear at her coronation. It may be white or gray, but the distinguishing feature in it is the embroidery upon the front, which is continued up the side of the stocking. This embroidery may be in steel gray beads or in some jaunty design, provided always that the stocking matches the slipper.

Fancy Shirt Waist.

Shirt waists get more fanciful as the season advances. One very lovely shirt waist has a sleeve which consists of a number of puffs. The sleeve has a silk foundation over which grenadine is puffed. Grenadine is very wide and if it is used, two yards will be enough for a pair of sleeves. In buying grenadine it is well to count the money in one's purse before going shopping. If you ask merely for grenadine the clerk will very likely hand you down a grade of material which he will complacently inform you is $1.50 per yard. This by mental calculation you will see will bring your sleeves up to $3 a pair, exclusive of the silk foundation. But if you are bargain hunting and do not propose to pay that price you can say "something cheaper, please," and can eventually suit yourself with grenadine at, say 85 cents a yard. Two yards will make you a pair of sleeves.

The pattern from which these sleeves are made is a plain bishop sleeve. The bishop sleeve is cut out and made. After it is completed it is put on and ribbons are tied around it at intervals of two or three inches each, leaving little puffs in between. If shirring is preferred to ribbon, the sleeve is marked and shirred. It is well in making such a bishop sleeve to allow four inches upon the length, which is taken up afterward by the puffing.

A great many people who wore bishop sleeves when they were in style and who have very good dresses now with such sleeves in them are transforming them by this method, and the result is a very beautiful and up-to-date sleeve. Indeed, a great many of the pretty summer sleeves are brought about in this way by transforming old sleeves by means of ribbons, shirring, tucks and puffs. It is one of the little acts of charity which our dressmakers practice, that they allow us to make over our clothes so that we who have to wear our gowns two seasons can escape the absolutely Gothic look which we would otherwise certainly have. No woman wants to look antique, and by adopting her old sleeves to a new model she can escape even the suspicion of last year's accusation.

You would be surprised to know how many of these fancy waists are wash waists. They are positively made out of wash goods which are fashioned in such pretty styles that they look more like summer silk, taffeta, chiffon, challie and other fine materials than like mull, lawn, gingham and like fabrics.

Wash Skirts.

A great many of these ruffled skirts are wash skirts. They are cut out of percale, duck and chambray. But for a wash skirt it is better perhaps to trim it with bands than ruffles, for unless a careful laundress handles them, the ruffles will have a windy look which destroys all dignity of carriage. These ruffles should be done up absolutely without starch, merely made firm by slipping a little stiffening into them, but a starched ruffle is an abomination of desolation upon a wash dress. Bands are put on tight upon the skirt so that they become a part of the skirt and they are done up without difficulty.

Even these duck skirts are lined with bright colors, and the girl who crosses the street and lifts her dainty white duck skirt displays a sky blue lining of marvelous beauty.

Making a Waist.

A great many people make waists and sleeves separate of different materials. They do not so much combine colors as they do fabrics. With a simple cream-colored lawn shirt waist you will find that the sleeves which go with it are of mull. Of course in a combination like this the lawn must be of a very good quality to look well with the mull, which is naturally a very dressy goods. With a very fine lawn and a coarse quality of mull the combination is both beautiful and effective. Cream-colored ribbon can trim the sleeves and a cream belt is worn with it. A yard and a half of lawn is sufficient for the body of the waist and the remainder of the goods is used in the sleeves.

It will be seen that this summer is not remarkable for its plain dresses. They are quite fancy, though fortunately, the materials are not quite so expensive.

Helen Ward.

A GLIMPSE AT THE STAND

What the Gay Parisians Wear When They Go to the Races—"The Truly British Lady"—She Is Conspicuous in Her Severe Traveling Gown of Cheviot.

Paris, June [illegible].—For a [illegible] two [illegible] the [illegible] at [illegible] attracted [illegible] fashionable [illegible].

In the [illegible] afternoon [illegible] crowded with [illegible] their way to the [illegible].

The [illegible] were [illegible] Paris [illegible] attention [illegible] for the Grand Prix the last week.

So everybody was prepared for a rare treat on that day of days. And rumor has it that there never was such a display of handsome toilettes. Such an air of satisfaction reigned supreme on the faces of these duchesses of fashion as they tripped along the pebble walk in front of the grand stand. Some in the smartest "drove string" tailor made gowns and others attired in gowns of gauzy materials all frilled and fluffy. The typical French sporting men were there in great number with their long close-fitting light coats, checked trousers, white spats and silk hats.

And "the truly British lady" was conspicuous too in her severe traveling gown of cheviot and unrelenting stiff linen collar. The American women's toilettes were a sort of compromise between the very elaborate Parisian toilettes and the severer English gowns.

One of the gowns that I noticed particularly was a charming example of the typical American toilette.

The skirt was of checked hunter's green and white poplin made on the bias. It fitted close over the hips and was gored so that the fulness commenced below the knees.

The jacket of hunter's green cloth had short, close-fitting basques. It was stitched in bunches of perpendicular tucks back and front and each tuck was piped with a narrow white grosgrain ribbon. The collar was a Medicis of the cloth faced with white grosgrain. It fastened at the front with a jabot of white embroidered gauze. The sleeves were close-fitting and tucked lengthways in bunches of five. The perfect fit and hang of this gown was its chiefest charm.

Another smart tailor made gown was built of deep violet and parma blue cloth. The upper part of the skirt was violet. It was cut with a long round point and fitted perfectly plain over the hips. The lower part of the skirt that was of blue cloth was gored very full to give the effect of a Spanish flounce and was trimmed around the bottom with five rows of narrow soutache.

A Smart Corsage.

The corsage had the effect of a short blue cloth jacket over a blouse of violet though it was really made in one. It was cut with short close-fitting basques and opened at the front to show a great expanse of the violet cloth vest. At the back of the corsage there was a V of the violet cloth strapped with bands of the stitched blue cloth, narrow violet soutache trimmed the edges of the jacket. The sleeves of the blue cloth were trimmed at the top with rows of the violet soutache put on in V forms. A cravat of white tulle gave a soft effect to the high straight blue cloth collar.

There was such a remarkable air of originality about a number of the hats worn with the more elaborate gowns. One worn with a dressy gown of printed gray gauze was of gray gauze spangled with strass. It was a toque draped full with the gauze and at the front there started a garland of yellow roses that was carried over the top of the hat and hung over the hair. Four stiff black spangled feathers were arranged at the front of the toque.

The Hats.

A large hat that was more picturesque was of white satin straw—was trimmed around the crown with pale green gauze gathered into puffs, and at the left side over the gauze there was a profusion of passion flowers with their green leaves.

A gown worn by a young girl at the races was made of cream mohair. The bottom of the skirt was trimmed around with a fold of bright cerise taffeta. Around the hips there was a band of English applique lace with the ends crossing at the left seam of the apron.

The corsage of the mohair was a blouse trimmed with strips of the cerise taffeta going from the shoulders to the waistband and horizontal strips encircling the corsage. Between the strips the English applique was inserted. The sleeves were trimmed at the top with the lace and at the wrists there was a band of the taffeta. The taffeta was employed for the high collar and girdle.

A gown of pale gray cashmere was extremely simple and yet so rich. The skirt was cut with a slight train at the back. It was trimmed [illegible] skirt and slanting across the front ended at the right side of the bottom of the skirt—an ornament of strass and silver held the two bands together on the apron's center.

A Grey Corsage.

The corsage was a blouse of the gray cashmere trimmed with horizontal bands of the velvet to give a long yoke effect. Each band at the middle of the corsage was adorned with a strass and silver ornaments graduating in size. The sleeves were trimmed at the tops with bands of the velvet that had the effect of being continued from the yoke. The high collar and girdle were of the violet velvet. I saw a number of dainty little "record books" dangling from belts or fastened at the side of the corsages with gold pins.

These tiny accessories to a racing toilette are covered in leather to match or harmonize with the toilettes and they are either mounted with silver or gold. The pencil that dangles on a separate chain matches the book in color and the metal used in mounting.

In Paris all women attend the races, especially the better classes. The president of the republic invariably occupies a box at the large races and his wife and her circle of friends never fail to accompany him.

The Grand Prix almost marks the opening of the season and the gowns you see here are the ones you will see later at Newport.

Nina Goodwin.

Separate Skirts and Separate Waists

New York, June 10.—If there is a season for separate waists, there is also a season for separate skirts. The old idea of having one skirt to wear with 18 waists has been discarded, and one might also say that the reverse is true. Certainly there is a skirt for every three waists, and sometimes you will find that there are three skirts for one waist.

For example, a woman who dresses very fashionably went shopping the other day and made, first, a purchase of 15 yards of silk of the new shade of brown. It is called mouse color, but people of discrimination and judgment in the fashions say it is dirt color. It is certainly a very peculiar shade of brown and it makes a very beautiful skirt.

But of these 15 yards of taffeta this woman will make a plain skirt, which will take about 10 yards. The remaining five yards of silk will be used to ruffle the skirt. The ruffles will fall one over the other and will extend from the belt to the hem. Instead of being regular ruffles, they will be plaited, so that the skirt looks not so very much unlike the accordion plaited skirt, although it is quite different in design.

Separate Skirts.

Every woman has a black silk ruffled skirt; that is certain. The ruffles are put on in various ways. An extremely pretty skirt on Fifth avenue the other day had a series of small ruffles which were put on to extend very high in the back and very low in front. These give quite an over-skirt effect.

Another skirt was of green silk with ruffles of chiffon. These ruffles took the form of festoons around the foot of the skirt. This was quite an expensive skirt as the chiffon has to be plaited and then doubled. It is never cheap to trim a skirt with chiffon, although you must confess that nothing is prettier when new.

Gray skirts trimmed with ruffles are extremely fashionable and are worn with waists of all colors. A gray skirt of a sort of mixed gray goods with a large and pronounced white dot was to be worn with a very fancy silk shirt waist of gray and cerise—these two colors which combine so admirably.

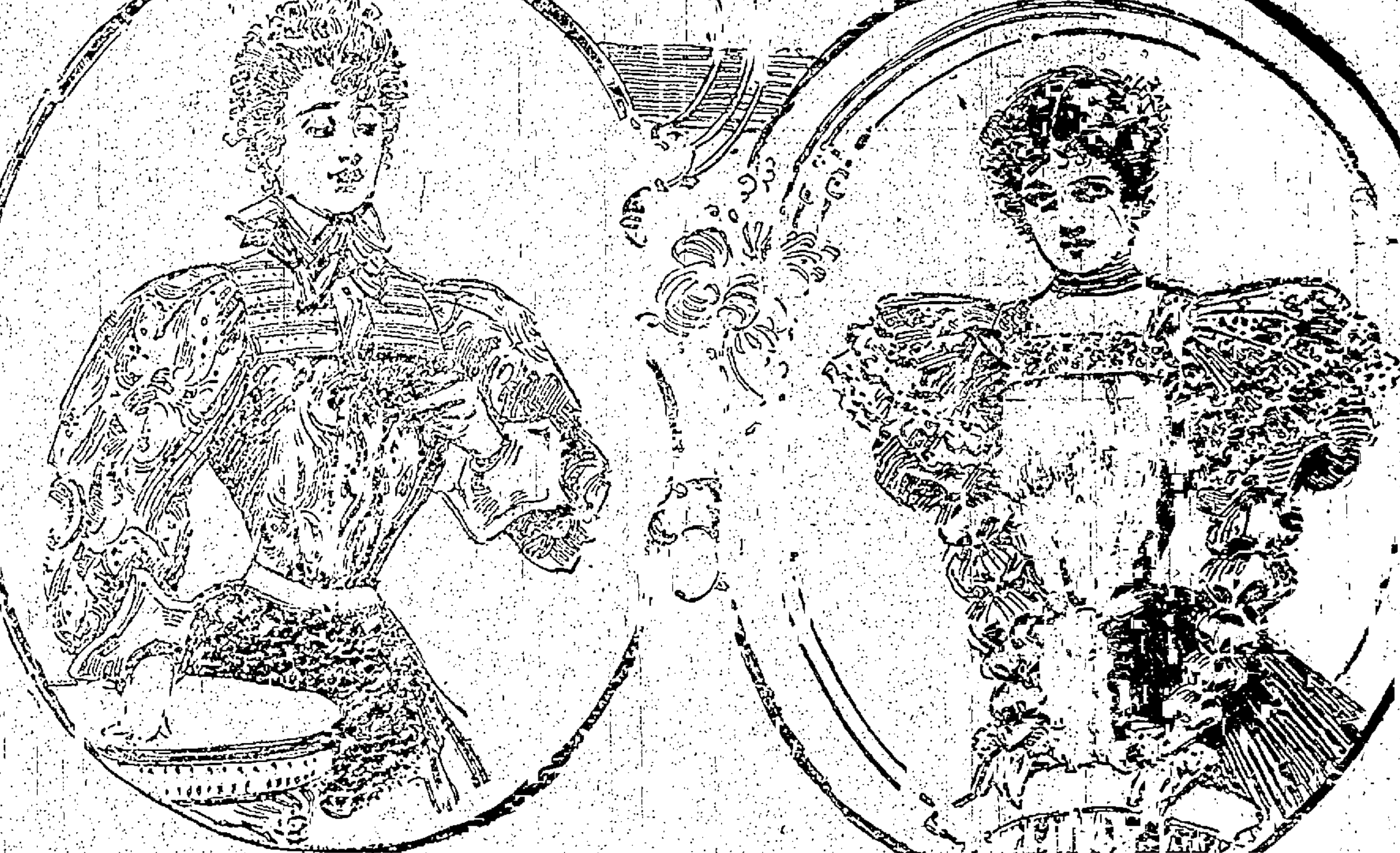
Another fashionable skirt is the bright purplish blue which is so often seen, trimmed with the most vivid grass green. It is really strange how these two colors are combined, yet the effect is always pretty.

Many Ruffles.

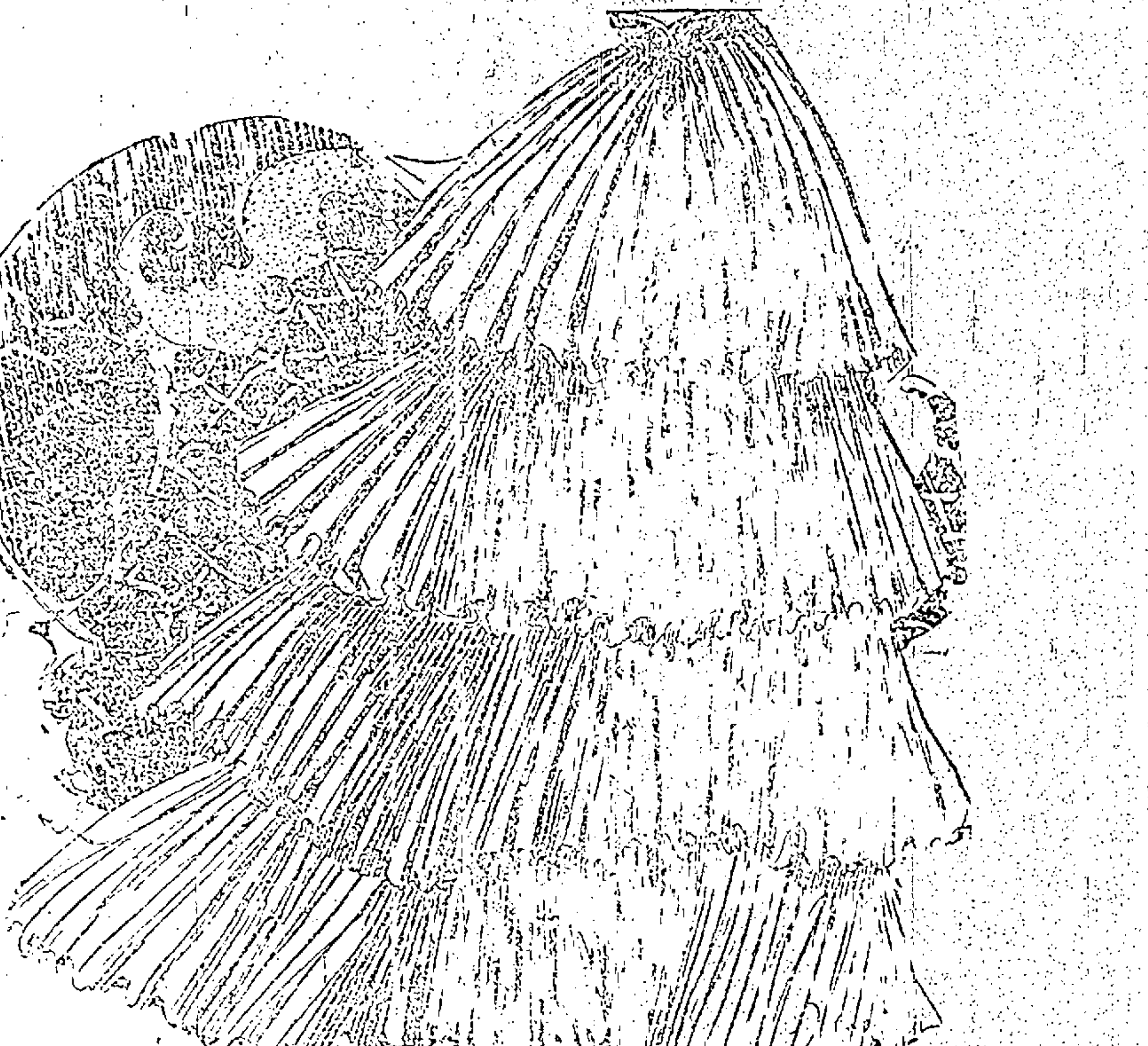
If 20 chapters were to be written on skirts, they would all be chapters which treated of ruffles. So very many ruffles are used that you wonder why a ruffling machine is not made and sold at popular prices. There are small ruffles that come, but they are not large enough nor are they complete enough to supply the great demand for ruffling. Dressmakers keep a dozen hands at work making nothing but ruffles and then the story of ruffles is not half told.

Skirts are fitted very tightly over the hips and are very snug in front. They are almost pulled back, and the days of the tight back are recalled. In the back, however, there is a big plait near the waist which gives a fulness to the back of the skirt. These skirts, whether ruffled or not, are lined with some vivid color which reaches to the very hem, so that the skirt is a very showy part of the dress.

With the skirt so extremely decorative it is not to be wondered at that particular attention is paid to the shoes. Shoes and slippers cost a little fortune this year, and the woman who does not want to spend a little fortune on them must look well to the way she spends her money. If she purchases a pair of neat black satin slippers she can, by varying her stockings, make them go with a great variety of skirts; but it must be confessed that women of fashion are having their slippers made out of a piece of the dress goods. Low shoes and slippers are made out of cloth and silk as well as satin, and there is no more interesting sight than a glimpse into the slipper wardrobe of the summer girl.



TWO SHIRT WAISTS OF THIN WASH GOODS.



TO MAKE THIS SKIRT THIRTEEN YARDS OF TAFFETA ARE REQUIRED, TEN FOR THE SKIRT AND FOUR FOR THE FLOUNCES. MOUSE COLOR IS THE FASHIONABLE SHADE FOR THIS SKIRT.

If white shoes are worn they are embroidered and the stockings also match the slipper in embroidery. The Queen Wilhelmina slipper is greatly in vogue this year, as it is the slipper which the queen will wear at her coronation. It may be white or gray, but the distinguishing feature in it is the embroidery upon the front, which is continued up the side of the stocking. This embroidery may be in steel gray beads or in some jaunty design, provided always that the stocking matches the slipper.

Fancy Shirt Waists.

Shirt waists get more fanciful as the season advances. One very lovely shirt waist has a sleeve which consists of a number of puffs. The sleeve has a silk foundation over which grenadine is puffed. Grenadine is very wide and if it is used, two yards will be enough for a pair of sleeves. In buying grenadine it is well to count the money in one's purse before going shopping. If you ask merely for grenadine, the clerk will very likely hand you down a grade of material which he will complacently inform you is $1.50 per yard. This by mental calculation you will see, will bring your sleeves up to $3 a pair, exclusive of the silk foundation. But if you are bargain hunting and do not propose to pay that price, you can say "something cheaper, please," and can eventually suit yourself with grenadine at, say, 85 cents a yard. Two yards will make you a pair of sleeves.

The pattern from which these sleeves are made is a plain bishop sleeve. The bishop sleeve is cut out and made. After it is completed it is put on and ribbons are tied around it at intervals of two or three inches each, leaving little puffs in between. If shirring is preferred to ribbon, the sleeve is marked and shirred. It is well in making such a bishop sleeve to allow four inches upon the length, which is taken up afterward by the puffing.

A great many people who wore bishop sleeves when they were in style and who have very good dresses now with such sleeves in them, are transforming them by this method, and the result is a very beautiful and up-to-date sleeve. Indeed, a great many of the pretty summer sleeves are brought about in this way by transforming old sleeves by means of ribbons, shirring, tucks and puffs. It is one of the little acts of charity which our dressmakers practice, that they allow us to make over our clothes so that we who have to wear our gowns two seasons can escape the absolutely Gothic look which we would otherwise certainly have. No woman wants to look antique, and by adopting her old sleeves to a new model she can escape even the suspicion of last year's accusation.

You would be surprised to know how many of these fancy waists are wash waists. They are positively made out of wash goods which are fashioned in such pretty styles that they look more like summer silk, taffeta, chiffon, challie and other fine materials than like mull, lawn, gingham and like fabrics.

Wash Skirts.

A great many of these ruffled skirts are wash skirts. They are cut out of percale, duck and chambray. But for a wash skirt it is better perhaps to trim it with bands than ruffles, for unless a careful laundress handles them, the ruffles will have a windy look which destroys all dignity of carriage. These ruffles should be done up absolutely without starch, merely made firm by slapping a little stiffening into them, but a starched ruffle is an abomination of desolation upon a wash dress. Bands are put on tight upon the skirt so that they become a part of the skirt and they are done up without difficulty.

Even these duck skirts are lined with bright colors, and the girl who crosses the street and lifts her dainty white duck skirt, displays a sky blue lining of marvelous beauty.

Making a Waist.

A great many people make waists and sleeves separate of different materials. They do not so much combine colors as they do fabrics. With a simple cream-colored lawn shirt waist you will find that the sleeves which go with it are of mull. Of course in a combination like this the lawn must be of a very good quality to look well with the mull, which is naturally a very dressy goods. With a very fine lawn and a course quality of mull the combination is both beautiful and effective. Cream-colored ribbon can trim the sleeves and a cream belt is worn with it. A yard and a half of lawn is sufficient for the body of the waist and the remainder of the goods is used in the sleeves.

It will be seen that this summer is not remarkable for its plain dresses. They are quite fancy, though fortunately, the materials are not quite so expensive.

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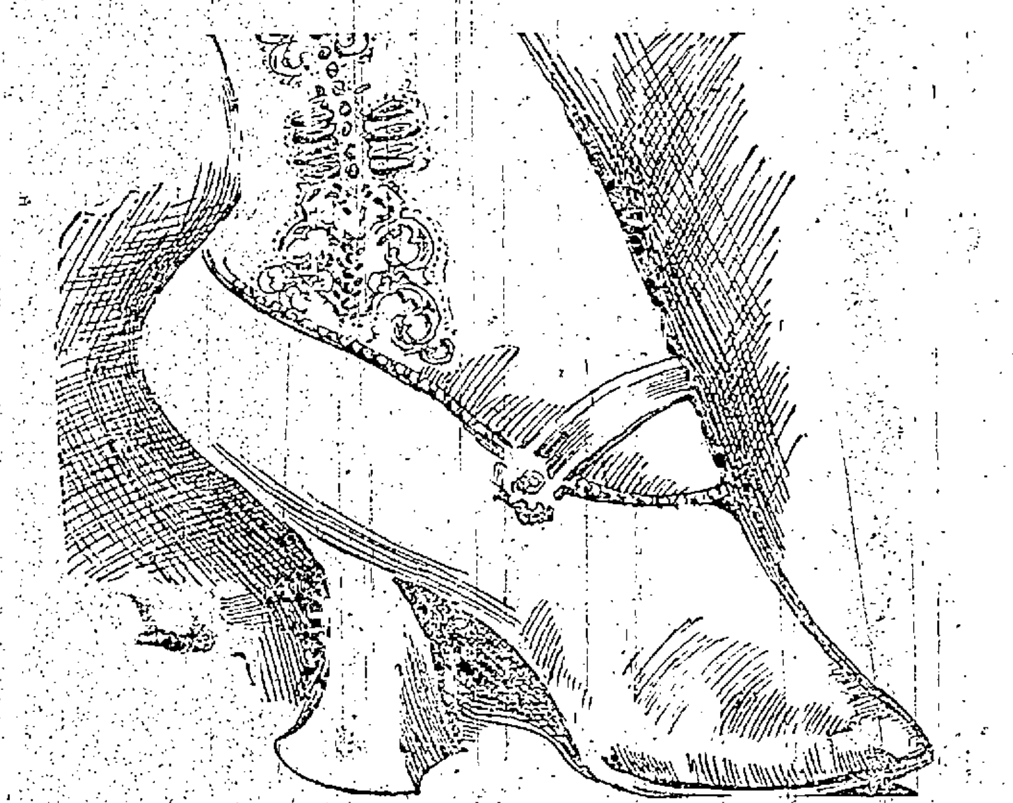

A GLIMPSE AT THE STAND

What the Gay Parisians Wear When They Go to the Races—"The Truly British Lady"—She Is Conspicuous in Her Severe Traveling Gown of Cheviot.

Paris, June 1.—For a month or two past the minor races at Longchamp have attracted a fashionable crowd.

In the early afternoon the barouches in the Bois on the Longchamps drive are crowded with [illegible] these beautifully attired [illegible] by on their way to the races.

The couturières who advertise in the Paris fashion journals have been drawing attention solely to their models for the Grand Prix the last weeks.

So everybody was prepared for a rare treat on that day of days. And rumor has it that there never was such a display of handsome toilettes. Such an air of satisfaction reigned supreme on the faces of these dames of fashion as they tripped along the pebble walk in front of the grand stand. Some in the smartest "glove fitting" tailor made gowns, and others attired in gowns of gauzy material all frilled and fluffy. The typical French sporting men were there in great number with their long close-fitting light coats, checked trousers, white spats and silk hats.

And "the truly British lady" was conspicuous too in her severe travelling gown of cheviot and unrelenting stiff linen collar. The American women's toilettes were a sort of compromise between the very elaborate Parisian toilettes and the severer English gowns.

One of the gowns that I noticed particularly was a charming example of the typical American toilette.

The skirt was of checked hunter's green and white poplin made on the bias. It fitted close over the hips and was gored so that the fulness commenced below the knees.

The jacket of hunter's green cloth had short, close-fitting basques. It was stitched in bunches of perpendicular tucks back and front and each tuck was piped with a narrow white grosgrain ribbon. The collar was a Medicis of the cloth faced with white grosgrain. It fastened at the front with a jabot of white embroidered gauze. The sleeves were close-fitting and tucked lengthways in bunches of five. The perfect fit and hang of this gown was its chiefest charm.

Another smart tailor-made gown was built of deep violet and parma blue cloth. The upper part of the skirt was violet. It was cut with a long round point and fitted perfectly plain over the hips. The lower part of the skirt that was of blue cloth was gored very full to give the effect of a Spanish flounce and was trimmed around the bottom with five rows of narrow soutache.

A Smart Corsage.

The corsage had the effect of a short blue cloth jacket over a blouse of violet though it was really made in one. It was cut with short close-fitting basques and opened at the front to show a great expanse of the violet cloth vest. At the back of the corsage there was a V of the violet cloth strapped with bands of the stitched blue cloth, narrow violet soutache trimmed the edges of the jacket. The sleeves of the blue cloth were trimmed at the top with rows of the violet soutache put on in V forms. A cravat of white tulle gave a soft effect to the high straight blue cloth collar.

There was such a remarkable lack of originality about a number of the hats worn with the more elaborate gowns. One worn with a dressy gown of printed gray gauze was of gray gauze spangled with strass. It was a toque draped full with the gauze and at the front there started a garland of yellow roses that was carried over the top of the hat and hang over the hair. Four stiff black spangled feathers were arranged at the front of the toque.

The Hats.

A large hat that was more picturesque was of white satin straw was trimmed around the crown with pale green gauze gathered into puffs, and at the left side over the gauze there was a profusion of passion flowers with their green leaves.

A gown worn by a young girl at the races was made of cream mohair. The bottom of the skirt was trimmed around with a fold of bright cerise taffeta. Around the hips there was a band of English applique lace with the ends crossing at the left seam of the apron.

The corsage of the mohair was a blouse trimmed with strips of the cerise taffeta going from the shoulders to the waistband and horizontal strips encircling the corsage. Between the strips the English applique was inserted. The sleeves were trimmed at the top with the lace and at the wrists there was a band of the taffeta. The taffeta was employed for the high collar and girdle.

A gown of pale gray cashmere was extremely simple and yet so rich. The skirt was cut with a slight train at the back. It was trimmed with violet velvet ribbons arranged in rows of two that came from the waistband at the left side of the skirt and slanting across the front ended at the right side of the bottom of the skirt—an ornament of strass and silver held the two bands together on the apron's center.

A Grey Corsage.

The corsage was a blouse of the gray cashmere trimmed with horizontal bands of the velvet to give a long yoke effect. Each band at the middle of the corsage was adorned with a strass and silver ornaments graduating in size. The sleeves were trimmed at the tops with bands of the velvet that had the effect of being continued from the yoke. The high collar and girdle were of the violet velvet. I saw a number of dainty little "record books" dangling from belts or fastened at the side of the corsage with gold pins.

These tiny accessories to a racing toilette are covered in leather to match or harmonize with the toilettes and they are either mounted with silver or gold. The pencil that dangles on a separate chain matches the book in color and the metal used in mountings.

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Nina Goodwin.

"AN AIR OF SATISFACTION REIGNED SUPREME ON THE FACES OF THOSE DAMES OF FASHION."

"THE GOWNS YOU SEE HERE ARE THE ONES YOU WILL SEE LATER AT NEW YORK."

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

SHIPMENTS HEAVY

The Mill Men Complain No Longer For They are Busy.

HAVE MORE THAN THEY CAN DO

The Portland Company is Making a Great Record—Is Being Well Backed Up by All the Producing Mines of the South End of the District, Including the Gold Coin, Strong and Others—Moon-Anchor Sends Out 250 Tons and the Anchoria-Leland Half that Amount.

No more complaints are heard from the mill men and from all accounts they are as busy as they can be. The record being made by the producing mines at the present time is certainly a splendid one and from all parts of the camp the same story is being told.

The following talk, made by a mill man to a newspaper reporter, about represents the situation all around.

"I am receiving more ore than the mill can handle, but it is my intention to pile up at least 3000 tons before, [illegible] enough; I have bin capacity and other room in which I can store this quantity of ore, so that in the event of an accident on the railroads or a bad rainy spell there will be enough ore on hand to keep the machinery going. I believe that the district without doubt is producing more ore of all grades now than ever before, and judging by the grade of ore that is being shipped to my plant, I am confident that the grade is also higher. While the average value of the crude and mill ore treated last month was a little over $26, I would not be surprised if the grade advanced to $30 or better in June."

Following is the record of a few of the many shipments made and heard from during the week.

Work.

One shipment from the Ericson & Peterson lease on the Poorman, belonging to the Work company, was heard from during the week. It was a seven-ton lot, with an average of $22.50 per ton.

Schultz & Outcalt are making frequent shipments from their lease on the Poor Man of the Work company. In a drift at 170 feet they find the vein showed into fine seams carrying sylvanite at the cleavage and giving assays in almost any amount, but the average of the ore is between $40 and $50 a ton.

Raven.

A total of 78 tons was sent out from the Raven last week. It was of various grades.

Anchoria-Leland.

About the usual amount of ore was sent out by the Anchoria-Leland last week. The total was in the neighborhood of 125 tons of smelting grade.

Portland.

The output from the Portland is now running at from 125 to 150 tons a day, making it a close second in tonnage and easily first in value of any mine in the district. Of this output 75 tons go to the mill at Colorado City and ships at from two to three ounces. The remainder goes to the Denver smelters. The high grade chute recently opened at 950 feet depth in the Hidden Treasure is being steadily developed, but production is limited to the ore encountered in opening the ground. All of this ore is safely locked in the underground bins built to receive it and no shipments will be made at present.

Pharmacist.

The Pharmacist company yesterday received settlement for a high grade lot sent out a few days ago, and which ran 40.24 ounces to the ton. In the same lot were 62 tons of about five-ounce ore. Returns on the first shipment from the Himes lease gave the new chute a good pay value.

Lafayette.

Returns from the last shipment from the Lafayette gives the new ore a value of $100 a ton. In addition to this average of the coarse stuff, the sacked ore being taken will run in the neighborhood of $500 a ton.

Monument.

Schultz & Fisher are making heavy production from their lease on the Monument through the 300-foot drift, the ore running from $25 to $60 a ton in value. It is in a wide body and of much the same character as in the adjoining Granite.

Longfellow.

Walter Swanson has a new steam plant ready for operation on his lease on the north end of the Longfellow, and expects to make steady production from the workings of a former lessee. He has made one shipment since taking the lease, returns giving the ore a value of $77 a ton.

Bankers.

Parsons & Co., leasing on the Shurtloff, one of the Bankers properties, is now shipping at the rate of 12 tons per day of ore running from $24 to $36 per ton. He is also saving some high grade for separate shipment that will be good for at least 10 ounces.

El Reno.

There are now six sets of lessees working on the El Reno group of properties south of town, and ore is being saved for a trial shipment at two of the shafts.

Hoosier Boy.

The Hoosier Boy, on Tenderfoot hill, has been leased for a term of one year and is again in operation. Shipments of good grade stuff have been made from the rock as it did some 60 days ago, the Gold Coin has increased its output, and so has the Portland. The Independence also holds its own. New finds are not of as frequent occurrence as formerly, but this is due to the fact that lessees are not given a chance to work the ground that they would only be glad to do.

Republic.

A shipment of 62 tons of two-ounce ore was made yesterday from the Johnstone lease on the Republic of the Mary McKinney company, and the ground now opened allows a steady output of 30 tons a day to be made.

Home Fraction.

Owen Roberts is sinking his shaft on the Home fraction for another level to be run at 200 feet. The working is off the ore, and production is limited at the present time.

Garfield Con.

D. M. McCarthy has resigned as superintendent of the Garfield Group mine and has been succeeded by L. J. Owens, for the lessees. The property produced 400 tons of $100 ore during the past month, besides several tons of high grade rock that ran better than $1,000 per ton.

Vindicator.

The Baltimore Leasing company, which is operating a block of Vindicator ground on Bull hill, will output three cars of $100 ore for the present week. Connections with the Potvin & Vallo lease on the Christmas will be completed in a few days. This will give both workings better air.

C. A. Keith has struck a perfect bonanza in his lease on a block of the same claim, and from present appearances the property is destined to become one of the big producers of that section. Six feet of 600 ore are now exposed in the workings and while the lessee is performing development work, opening up stoping ground, and making no effort to output to the full capacity; a car load of ore is shipped every other day. It is the intention to sink the shaft several hundred feet, and with this in view a larger hoisting plant will be erected in the near future.

Legal Tender.

A new station is being cut in the Legal Tender shaft at the depth of 625 feet, where new levels will be run. No attempt at heavy production is being made while so much development work is under way. The production for the month of May will aggregate 1,800 tons of ore and about the same amount will be produced this month.

Lillie.

"The Lillie will ship 300 tons before this week, all of which will be high grade. This is about the usual weekly tonnage of the mine at present," says the Victor Record.

A large amount of development work is under way and stoping ground is being blocked out that insures a heavy production for years to come. A new shingle roof has been put on the shaft house this week.

Moon-Anchor.

A total of 250 tons of ore was sent out from the Moon-Anchor company's Gold Hill property last week. Of the total amount 180 tons was smelting grade and 70 tons mill ore.

BARE HILL.

Fifty-Ton Treatment Plant Under Way at the Camp South of Cripple Creek.

The Hillside shaft has reached the 150-foot mark. Several veins or stringers were cut in sinking, which carried values ranging from $1 to $12, and a cross-cut is being run for the purpose of tapping them at the present depth of the dip. The Hillside people are also developing some of their outside property, having let a 50-foot contract on the Empire State, work on which is now in progress.

The new machinery for the Warren is all on the ground, and is being set up as fast as possible. Sinking will be resumed as soon as the plant is ready for operation, which will be in a few days.

The Standard mine is looking better every day. The shaft is about 120 feet deep, and the vein is showing considerable native copper.

The Hematite Gold Mining and Reduction company commenced work on a 50-ton plant. It is located on High creek, and will be in operation within six weeks.

The Mayflower ore is averaging over $40, including 15 ounces of silver and 10 per cent. of copper. The 150-foot level is being timbered, and when that is completed drifting will be resumed.

A whim has been put on the Gaylord C., the shaft of which has reached the depth of 50 feet. The four-foot vein ranges in value from $12 to $20, and is gradually widening with depth. The property is operated by Chicago parties.

FROM WHITEHORN.

Denver, Pueblo and Salida Capital Interested in the Camp—A Great Deal of Work.

C. J. Ranchan of Pueblo, president of the Oscar company, has just closed an inspection of the properties. He arranged with the superintendent to sink a shaft at once on the Bay State, lying in the Cable section.

Henry, Harris and Harper are pushing surface work on their properties lying in the Manca section. Denver parties are interested with them.

Stratton Bros. and Frost have resumed work on Stratton mountain. Present development consists of a 100-foot shaft and 100 feet in cross-cuts and drifts.

The Sedalia, under bond to Holbrooke, Henry and McCormack, is shipping ore every five days. The working force was increased from 11 to 28 men this week. The Copper King, an extension of the Sedalia, but as yet undeveloped, was bonded and leased this week to Salida parties for $12,000 and 12 per cent. royalty. They have already begun development.

Among the promising properties in process of development are the Johnson and Vincent, owned by S. L. Swartz. These lie on and include 3,000 feet of the famous Iron dyke. Each shaft is down 30 feet, and they show veins eight to 12 feet in width.

Buddhists on Suicide.

the value of life was no higher, suicide was still more common among the followers of Buddha than it had been prior to the promulgation of the new religion. By the Buddhists suicide is looked upon even today as justifiable under almost any circumstances. In China, it is true, some suicides—especially those caused by gambling—are regarded as dishonorable, but everywhere that Buddhism has penetrated, human life is held as little or no value, and suicide is committed on the slightest provocation imaginable, or without any provocation at all. With Buddhists life is a penance, and death is the doorway to eternal joy. It is, therefore, not surprising that they are always ready to commit suicide on the slightest pretext. Among the Chinese a trivial insult is frequently followed by the death, not of the aggressor, but of the offended individual, who ends his life and, in his opinion, casts infamy upon his assailant.—(Lawrence Irwell in June Lippincott's.)

CARBONATE HILL.

Prospectors Are Busy on the Hill Just North of Cripple Creek Town.

Carbonate hill has always been considered outside the mineral belt of the district, but judging from the amount of work going on on all sides of it and the kind of rock that is being piled up at a number of shafts, this section of the district will be considered strictly in it before the year is out; in fact, for at least four years this prominence has had at least one good shipper in the Mollie Kathleen. Old-timers of the camp, however, have placed this property on Womack hill. The latter little prominence is really the southwest spur of Carbonate and never would have been known by a separate name only for a sentiment of the miners of the camp to name at least one of the hills in the district after the father of the camp, "Bob" Womack. There is no gulch dividing the two hills and both are north of Poverty gulch, which is supposed to be the north dividing line between the mineral belt and the outside sections.

North of this line, on Womack hill, are several good properties that are now and have been for years shipping regularly. The El Paso Gold King was the first mine in the district from which a carload of ore was shipped and today there are few properties in the camp that can show a greater quantity of ore blocked out. On all sides of Carbonate, shafts, cross-cuts, tunnels and trenches are being run. The Sangre de Christo tunnel, which penetrates the hill from the southwest, is again being worked. The big bore is in a distance of nearly 1,000 feet and it cuts the formation at right angles. It is understood that pay ore has been found in at least one vein that was cross cut. The Hoosier Boy is again being worked. Some very good ore has been taken out of this shaft, but as depth was gained the vein became badly broken up. The owners are confident that with a little more depth the property will again become a steady shipper.

VERY RICH ORE.

Opened Up in a Level in the Bon Ton Mine in Russell Gulch.

A special to the Republican tells of a good strike made in the Bon Ton mine, in Russell gulch, which is being worked by its owner, the Rev. J. H. Weber, and which, it will be remembered, was the scene of dedication exercises a little over a year ago. When Mr. Weber took hold of this property under a lease and bond the shaft was 30 feet deep. Since then he has purchased it, paying $5,000, and has put the shaft down to its present depth of 265 feet. Levels have only been commenced on both sides of the shaft. In the east drift, only three feet away from the shaft, the wonderful strike was made, exposing a pay streak from 15 to 18 inches in width, on the foot wall side, of crystallized gold, little bunches of the finest wire gold hanging out of this crevice in various places, the balance of the streak being sprinkled with smaller wires. Some of his gold is found in a dark quartz rock, while some of it again is found in a rosin-zinc character of ore, or what is commonly termed "black jack." In company with the owner, the Republican representative was accorded the first privilege extended to any one of visiting the new strike, and it shows up even more than was at first claimed for it. Mr. Weber is running the east drift, in which a four-foot vein of mill dirt is opening up and from which shipments will be made right away, but has not as yet determined whether to sink another lift of 100 feet or not. At any rate he has certainly got a good property, and his investment is going to be a remunerative one, and he is the recipient of congratulations from his many friends. The Bon Ton lies directly east of the Topeka mine, where the rich free-gold strikes were made last November and January, and able mining men say that the Bon Ton is going to make a good property with reasonable developments.

OFF TO ARIZONA.

William Weston Takes Charge for the White Hills M. & M. Co. at Kingman.

Mr. William Weston, the mining engineer, left for Kingman, Ariz., last night. While in London, Eng., he was appointed consulting engineer for the White Hills M. & M. Co., and will be gone about a week making an examination.

The company owns a group of 46 claims in this country. The chief owner is Mr. Abel Buckley, chairman of the Manchester and Liverpool District bank, and the other stockholders are among his friends. The property is producing 30,000 ounces of silver and 100 ounces of gold every month and is quite a big proposition.

Doctor Mine to Resume.

It is given out that the Doctor mine will resume operations immediately on the arrival of Drs. Cone and Robinson from the east. The mine is now 700 feet deep and the heavy water flow has made a big pumping plant necessary. One has been ordered, and is probably on the way

THE WORK ANNUAL.

Held Yesterday Afternoon and Board of Directors Elected.

PRESIDENT CONNELL'S REPORT.

Shows What has Been Done on the Various Properties During the Past Thirteen Months—The Company's Debt has Increased to Over $5,000—The Leasing Policy will be Continued—Good Royalties in Vogue—With Luck Company will Receive Substantial Royalties.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Work Mining and Milling company was held in the Hagerman block yesterday. A number of shares of stock were represented either in person or by proxy and the following board of directors was elected for the ensuing year: J. Arthur Connell, D. P. Lord, J. S. Lucraft, George Bonbright and Irving Bonbright.

The president's and general manager's report was as follows:

Gentlemen: I beg to make the following report of the operations of your company for the period of 13 months, to June 1, 1898, last report having been dated May 1, 1897.

Morning Glory claim.—Main workings.—About July 1 of last year, the ore in the third level stope, which had provided the company with funds for development since the previous December, became exhausted; it was therefore decided to sink the shaft for another level. The conditions in the third level, and workings above it, justified the belief that on the fourth level we might expect not only a larger body, but one of higher grade. In this, however, we were disappointed; for after the long and expensive operation of sinking the shaft 10 feet through a heavy flow of water, which at times amounted to over 200 gallons per minute, taxing the capacity of our two sinking pumps to their fullest extent, we found that the ore chute at this level was smaller by one-half, and no richer than in the third level. Drifting on this fourth level was continued for a distance of 161 feet to the north, and 120 feet to the south, but nothing of great value was discovered outside of the known ore chute already referred to; and since all the ore had been removed from the chute at this point, it was decided to close down the lower workings for the present, and stop the costly operation of keeping this part of the mine free from water. Strangely enough, not many weeks after this, the flow of water began to abate with great rapidity, and now the entire mine is as dry as any in the district. Two weeks ago a lease was granted on the ground below the fourth or lowest level to parties who will resume sinking the shaft, commencing operations about the middle of this month. The lease runs for one year, and carries a royalty of 25 per cent. In addition to the lease above referred to, three others have been granted for one year each, all on a 25 per cent. royalty, and calling for certain development work. The first of these is on the Morning Glory vein, from the fourth level to the surface, and to the north of the shaft; the second from the third level to the second level, on the Welsh vein; and the third, from the second level to the surface, on the Ida B. and Welsh veins. On the last of these, ore of good grade has already been opened up, and shipments from it will begin this week. The owners of the other two have just begun work, and hence have made no showing as yet.

On the southerly 150 feet of the Gilmore a new lease was granted only a week ago, so there is nothing of importance to report from it. Immediately adjoining this, the Gillmor block of ground is being extensively prospected with a good plant of machinery and a good force of men, but so far shipments of ore have been light. At present they are sinking the shaft, which has now reached a depth of 220 feet. To the north of this is the Boyd block; here the shaft has reached a depth of 165 feet, from which point a cross-cut is being run easterly to cut a known vein carrying high values, which has been opened up in the adjoining property, and which must traverse the Work company's ground for a distance of over 500 feet.

Morning Glory No. 3.—The lease on the northerly 500 feet of this claim has sunk a shaft to a depth of 80 feet, on a vein running northerly and southerly, and nearly parallel with the side lines of the claim. In doing so, no less than three other veins were cut, crossing the first one nearly at right angles. In two of these there is good ore and the first shipment, consisting of 30 tons, made two weeks ago, ran $67.20 per ton. Development is being actively pushed, and the prospects here are good for a permanent mine.

Poorman.—On this claim there are two leases in operation. On the one covering the north 400 feet a very rich knife-like streak of sylvanite shows in a shaft now being sunk, and which has reached a depth of nearly 175 feet. At present, the streak is too narrow to pay, but it indicates the presence of a rich body of ore somewhere in the vicinity, whether on the company's ground or not remains to be proved. The other block is in the middle of the claim where the shaft is down 115 feet, and drifting is well under way to reach a point where some four-ounce ore was uncovered near the surface, in a vein which gave every evidence of continuity at greater depth.

The company will pursue a leasing policy, for the present at any rate. Most of the leases now operating have less than a year to run, and the longest two years. The royalties are good; they are all straight royalties (the longest being [illegible] out incurring any risk whatever. And besides, owing to the large extent of territory, it is improbable that under the most favorable circumstances, the company could earn more by operating on its own account than the aggregate of these royalties received under the leasing system.

A glance at the treasurer's balance sheet will show that the company's debt has increased to $5,151.61 with a cash balance in bank of $592.78. It is the intention of the management to do no further development work on company account until this debt is paid off, consequently in future the royalties can be devoted to this purpose.

The balance of stock remaining in the treasury is now only 3,437 shares. The expensive machinery which we were obliged to purchase last summer to enable us to contend with the water in the lower workings, together with the cost of sinking the shaft, combined to necessitate the sale of nearly all our treasury stock at an average price of little more than 4 cents per share.

Balance sheet for period of thirteen months, May 1, 1897, to June 1, 1898, is as follows:

Resources.		
Property		$1,500,000.00
Inventory at mines		7,420.18
Cash		592.78
Total		$1,508,012.96
Liabilities.		
Capital stock		$1,500,000.00
Bills payable		5,151.61
Loss and Gain.		
Credit balance, May 1, 1897	$2,1[illegible].79	
Debits—May 1, 1897, to June 1, 1898—		
Construction and mine operating expenses	$21,5[illegible]9.63	
Expenses disposing of product—		
Company ore	11,3[illegible]5.77	
Lease ore	6,2[illegible]6.22	
Payments to lessees	10,041.16	
Office	417.63	
Salaries	650.00	
Superintendence	750.00	
Insurance	132.75	
Traveling	7.75	
Telegraph and telephone	19.95	
Interest	416.50	
Legal expense	5.95	
Taxes	1,2[illegible]	
Expenses ground rents	9.88	
Assessment work	25.00	
Patents	25.00	
Registering and transfer stock for 1898	175.00	
Surveying	28.00	
Miscellaneous	[illegible].11	
Total debits to loss and gain	$55,7[illegible]5.77	
Credits—May 1, 1897, to June 1, 1898—		
Gross receipts from sale of product shipped by company	$28,160.87	
Gross receipts from sale of product shipped by lessees	18,[illegible]42.51	
Received from sale of treasury stock	8,[illegible]22.50	
Received from Priv. to pipe water fr. mine	275.00	
Received from ground rents (Morning Glory building lot tract)	69.45	
Received from lease bonus	75.00	
Total credits to loss and gain	$55,[illegible]45.83	
Debit charge to loss and gain acct., May 1, 1897, to June 1, 1898	[illegible]20.14	
Credit balance to loss and gain acct., June 1, 1898		2,861.35
Total		$1,508,012.96

GOLD COIN DIVIDEND.

Directors Met Yesterday and Ordered the Distribution of the Regular Monthly Amount.

At the regular meeting of the directors of the Gold Coin company, held in Victor yesterday, a dividend of 1 cent per share was made, payable June 25. The books will close June 18, and reopen on the morning of the 26th.

This is dividend No. 8, and when it shall have been paid the company will have distributed $80,000 among its stockholders.

LEADVILLE LOOKING UP.

Reopening of the A. Y. and Minnie Mine Will Greatly Add to the Production.

The A. Y. and Minnie mine, which was famous in the early days of Leadville, and which, it is said, is to be worked again, is still a great mine. It is owned by the Guggenheims and Mr. Graham of Philadelphia. These gentlemen operated it up to five years ago by company work, but at that time they ceased operations for themselves and leased it in blocks to lessees who did very well with the proposition. About two years ago the leases were all given up at the company's request, and since that time the big mine has been idle. There are great bodies of low grade ore today exposed in the mine and which can be operated to a profit now for the reason, it is stated, that the treatment charges by the smelters have been greatly reduced.

There are three shafts on the property—the A. Y., Minnie and the pump shaft. The first two shafts are 370 feet deep, while the pump shaft is 250 feet deep. The big low grade ore bodies lie at a depth of 250 to 370 feet, and while covered with water at the present time can soon be unwatered and be placed in a position for a good mill on the ground for concentrating purposes and as much of the ore can be handled in this manner the output can be run up to quite an extent inasmuch as the mill handles 100 tons per day.

An important piece of prospecting work is being carried on by Max Boehmer up in California gulch, but little over a mile from the city. He is prospecting on the Last Rose of Summer and Emmet claims at a depth of about 100 feet and is seeking for the outcrop of the Iron mine chute. This chute has not been developed in this section of the camp, and although greatly broken up it is known to extend into this ground.

It is understood that the Alzar Mining company, while not doing anything on their big property on Breece hill just now, intend to sink their two shafts to the sulphide contacts, and are at the present time keeping the pumps going while they make arrangements for this continuance of work. The Alzar company has been working the Elk and Donovan claims and has for many months been shipping heavily from the oxide ore bodies opened up at the 500-foot levels. This oxide ore continued of late to grow lower in value so it was concluded to cease shipments and sink.

The Penn Mining company, which is operating the old Breece-Iron property under lease, is erecting a 10-stamp mill for the purpose of handling a low grade ore that they have. In the meantime a big force of men continues to open up the ore bodies from which about 1,000 tons of ore are being shipped monthly.

Al Wuensch of Denver is at the head of a new leasing company which is just starting up a combination lying in California gulch and directly west of the Iron hill fault. This combination embraces about 50 acres and includes the Crescentia and other claims belonging to the old Emmet Mining company. Mr. Wuensch starts his work on the Crescentia claim where he has put in place a good plant of machinery. The present depth of the shaft is 620 feet, but is to be sunk deeper by the new lessees, who are after the Iron hill ore chutes which as yet have not been developed on the west side of the fault. These chutes are the Silver Cord, the Imes and the Ruby, all of which are historic ore chutes that made Leadville famous in its early days and which the new lessees believe can be successfully operated in the locality where they will seek for them.

It is understood that there are several Denver companies that are figuring on leases here which will be closed at an early day. The leases will be on ground excellently located and will be very good propositions. Denver people have been getting in on the ground floor of late on a number of enterprises and as they are meeting with success in most cases it appears to have lent eagerness to get hold of mining ground here to the valley people.

FORTUNATE LESSEES.

Two of Them Get Over $7,000 Apiece as the Result of a Single Shipment.

A dispatch from Red Cliff states that the shipment of quartzite ore from the Wood & Henderson lease on the Ground Hog mine turns out to have been better than was indicated by first report. A newspaper correspondent was shown the return sheet from the smelter and the exact figures are as follows:

Gross pounds, 15,158; net pounds, 15,[illegible]; gross value, $19,170.23; net value, $14,[illegible]; amount net to the lessees $14,365.67; assay, 141.85 ounces in gold and 18.52 ounces in silver per ton; net value per ton, $2,822.68.

Therefore, the fortunate lessees each receive $7,182.83 as their share of the shipment. This is one of the most important shipments ever made from the Battle Mountain district. Wood & Henderson's lease does not expire until September, and the ore chute from which this shipment was made is not worked out. There is still sufficient ore in sight of the same character should no more be opened up, to assure them of another valuable shipment before the summer is over. As the two gentlemen took out the ore alone in one month, the strike is considered equal to anything recently heard from Klondike.

Messrs. Doddridge & Co., who are just beginning work on a lease on the Ground Hog and Little properties, recently consolidated, have begun work with a force of nine men. Besides, Joe Stonebraker has a contract from the lessees to build a cribbing at the dump of the Wood & Henderson incline, through which the lease will be worked, 125 feet in length by 15 feet high.

SAN MIGUEL'S PROGRESS.

New Mills and Tramways are in Process of Erection.

There is considerable excitement in Marshall basin over a strike of phenomenally rich ore made in the Little Mary mine, owned by Evan Thomas and Gwilin Howells. The property is being developed by Albert and George Wearing and John Howells, who have a lease and bond on it. In one of the drifts which they are running on the vein, a large body of free gold ore was encountered that gives every promise of transforming the Little Mary into one of the prominent gold producers of the basin. The ore streak is from 10 to 18 inches in width, and should the values in the ore continue it will undoubtedly prove a remarkable producer. Since the strike the force has been increased to as many men as can be worked to advantage. The two drifts will be driven ahead with all possible speed and a winze sunk on the vein to connect them.

Development work on the Waterloo group, in Bridal Veil basin, under lease and bond to the San Juan Gold Mining company, is being vigorously prosecuted. The main tunnel on the lead is steadily driven through 12 feet of ore, which will average $12 or $15 in gold per ton, although streaks of it will run a great deal higher. The company still contemplates building this summer a large mill for the treatment of the ore, and if it does there is scarcely any doubt but what the Waterloo will prove one of the largest and most profitable gold producers in the [illegible] enough ore in sight to keep it running for quite a period of time.

Gold bricks are brought down from the Tom Boy at frequent intervals, leading to the conclusion that as rich ore is now being encountered as was ever taken from the upper workings in the most palmy days of the property. According to reports the ore being treated is coming from about midway between the upper and lower workings, which are 450 feet apart. The workings are connected by a shaft or winze, and from this levels are in course of construction in both directions on the vein. It is understood that about 3,000 ounces of gold are obtained at each clean-up of the plates, but it is not known how often the clean-ups are now made. Formerly, that is before the ore in the upper workings became exhausted, they were made three times a week.

A mill run of 200 tons of ore is being taken from the O[illegible] lode, just opposite and across the river from the depot, within 10 minutes' walk of town for treatment at the Allegheny 20-stamp mill. The vein carries from 12 to 14 feet of quartz and if it will run $3 or $4 per ton, taking everything between walls, it will develop into the largest gold proposition in the county. Owing to the convenient and advantageous location of the property, it is said by those interested that $2 ore can be mined and treated very profitably. A mill run of three tons and 800 pounds of the quartz a few weeks ago yielded on the basis of about $150 per ton.

WARD'S RAILWAY.

Celebration of Its Completion Will be Held June 28th.

The committee of arrangements have completed all the details for the celebration of the completion to Ward, Colo., of the Colorado and Northwestern railroad. The event, which promises to be the biggest thing in the history of Ward, will occur on June 28, and Governor Adams and many other state officials and prominent men have promised to grace the occasion with their presence. Three hundred invitations will be issued. The guests from Denver will be met at the depot in that city by the reception committee from Ward, consisting of Hon. W. P. Daniels, F. T. Haines, James A. Kendall and Dr. W. P. Gillingham. At Boulder they will be met by the delegation of guests from that city and a brass band. At Boulder they will board a special train for Ward, stop a few minutes at Camp Talcott, the home of Colonel Wesley Brainerd, brother-in-law of Hon. Lyman Gage, secretary of the treasury, then proceed to Camp Frances, the home of the great Adit Dewdrop mines, where a half hour will be spent in viewing that property. Thence to Ward, where dinner will be served and speeches made. Carriages will be ready after the dinner and speeches to convey the guests and show them the largest properties and prettiest scenery about the camp. The train for Denver will leave here about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, arriving in Denver about 7:30 o'clock.

The first regular passenger train on the Colorado and Northwestern railroad left Ward at 5:30 Monday morning. A large number of Ward people boarded the train for Boulder and Denver, while a hundred or more people were around at that early hour to witness the inauguration of a railroad passenger service between Ward and Boulder. The first train now leaves Ward at 5:30 a. m. and arrives in Denver at 9:30. The afternoon train leaves here at 3:10 and arrives in Boulder at 5:30. It is understood that the Gulf road will put on a new train from Boulder to Denver in about 10 days, which will leave Boulder at 6 p. m., making a good connection for people from Ward who desire to come up from Denver early in the morning and return to that city early in the evening. The train that leaves Denver at 8:20 in the morning arrives in Ward at 11:30 and the evening train leaving Denver at 3:15 arrives at [illegible]. On Sunday the Ward train will connect with the Gulf train that leaves Denver at 7 o'clock in the evening.

HO HOY AT WORK.

A Chinaman Representing San Francisco Interests at Work at Whitehorn.

Special to the Gazette.

Whitehorn, Colo., June 7.—A mill for the treatment of ores in this district is an assured fact. A number of property owners have joined in to advance the project and a test sample from five properties was taken from Cameron mountain by Mrs. A. [illegible]etrault to Colorado Springs. The Stevens process is to be tried and a mill is to be erected in Cameron gulch about half way between Cameron and Whitehorn. Among the promoters are wealthy men who own claims in the vicinity of the mill site, the Preston Bros., bankers at Salida; John Rattery of Des Moines, Ia., and Messrs. Elder and A. Tratrault. Several companies are preparing to work their properties and have their ores treated at the mill, which intends to furnish a cheap process and to accommodate all who may have ore, and which will give an opportunity to many poor men to find a way to develop their mines.

Ho Hoy, a Chinaman from Buena Vista, who represents the Six Companies of San Francisco, Cala., has made a strike at Cat gulch, in the Whitehorn district. The property is called the Lala Rook, and Hoy has five men at work for the present opening up his vein. It is fully five feet in width and assays recently taken from it ran as high as $200 and gave an $60 average. Hoy has many interests in this and other camps throughout this country and is considered a practical miner. He has many friends wherever he is known, who will be pleased to hear of his success.

The Woods Investment company is now the owner of 81 lode claims and four tunnel sites. They have 21 patents under way, having recently posted 17 notices. They are working three of their tunnels steadily and will develop some of their lode claims. They now own the greater part of the townsite of Whitehorn and will soon have things booming.

The leasers of the Sedalia have opened up a large body of ore. They have 12,000 tons in sight. They have shipped steadily

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Argentum J.	27⅞	28¼	2800
Anaconda	48	50	....
Cripple C. Con.	9	9½	2500
Elkton Con.	90¾	90½	10050
El Paso	7¼	7⅞	37
Favorite	2¾	4	....
Franklin Roby	....	....	....
Gold and Globe	....	....	....
Golden Fleece	....	....	....
Ingham Con.	5⅞	6¼	500
Isabella	25⅞	25⅞	800
Jack Pot	4¼	5	5100
Little	89¼	90	....
Matoa	16	....	....
Mollie Gibson	23	25	1000
Moon Anchor	85⅞	85¾	2200
Pharmacist	5	5¼	....
Portland	1.01½	91	3200
Prince Albert	1½	....	....
Rebecca	....	....	....
Rubicon	....	....	....
Specimen	3¼	3½	....
Theresa	6¼	6½	....
Union	11¼	11½	5000
Work	3	3⅛	2250

Prospects.

Altamont	....	....	....
Alamo	2½	2¾	1000
Banner	....	....	....
Bob Lee	....	....	....
Creede and C. C.	....	4	....
Currency	1	....	....
C. O. D.	....	....	....
Des Moines	1	1¼	....
Franklin	.03	.04½	....
Fanny Rawlings	19	20½	....
Findley	....	....	....
Good Hope	....	....	....
Mount Rock	.02	.03½	....
Marion Gold	....	....	....
Mount Rosa	13½	14½	....
New Haven	1½	2½	....
Oriole	....	....	....
Pilgrim Co.	1	1	....
Trachyte	1½	1½	....

Unlisted.

Gold Sovereign, 1,000 at 27½.
Rattler, 2,000 at 1½.
Bankers, 1,000 at 7½.
Blue Bird, 1,000 at 2½.
Gaston Hill, 2,000 at 1½.
Gold Crest, 500 at 2 and 98.
Mt. Beauty, 1,000 at 1½.
Little Gibson, bond at 5 per 1,000.
Arapaho Consolidated, 1,000 at 1½.
Colorado Mining Stock Exchange, 1½.
Wheel of Fortune, 2,000 at $2 per 1,000.
Monarch, 1,000 at 1.
Garfield Consolidated, 7,000 at 11 and 10½.
Flower of the West, 2,000 at $6.50 per ton.
American Consolidated, 1,000 at 1½.

Argentum J.	26	....	....
Anaconda	49	50	500
Cripple C. Con.	9	9½	....
Elkton Con.	90½	90¾	5200
El Paso	7⅜	7½	....
Favorite	2¾	....	....
Franklin Roby	....	....	....
Gold and Globe	2¼	....	....
Gold Crater	....	....	....
Golden Fleece	....	....	....
Ingham Con.	5	6	....
Isabella	25⅞	25¾	....
Jack Pot	4½	4¾	2000
Little	....	....	....
Matoa	16	16½	4000
Mollie Gibson	23	25	100
Moon Anchor	85½	86¼	7800
Pharmacist	5	....	1000
Portland	1.01¼	1.02	15800
Prince Albert	2	....	....
Rebecca	....	....	....
Rubicon	....	....	....
Specimen	3¾	....	5000
Theresa	6¼	6¾	2500
Union	11	11¼	500
Work	3	3⅛	....

Prospects.

Altamont	....	....	....
Alamo	2½	2¾	3000
Banner	....	....	....
Bob Lee	....	....	....
Creede and C. C.	3½	....	....
C. C. G. Ex.	....	....	....
Currency	....	....	....
C. O. D.	....	....	....
Crœsus	....	....	....
Cosmos	....	....	....
Des Moines	1	1½	....
Franklin	.03	.035	....
Fanny Rawlings	19⅞	20	4500
Findley	3	....	5000
Good Hope	....	....	....
Hayden Gold	....	.005	100
Ida May	....	....	....
Lexington	....	....	....
Magnet Rock	.07	.09	....
Mount Rosa	13¾	13¾	100
Mobile	....	....	....
New Haven	1½	1¾	5250
Oriole	.08	1	....
Trachyte	1½	1½	....

Unlisted

Specimen, 5,000 at 3½.
Sacremento, 250 at 2½.
Buckhorn, 250 at 1½.
Dante, 1,000 at 4½.
Kimberly, 1,000 at 1½.
Mt. Beauty, 2,000 at 1½.
Gold Coin, 100 at 9½.
Gold King, 100 at 60.
Granite Hill, 2,000 at 1⅝.
Gold Sovereign, 4,000 at 27½.
Copper Mountain, 7,000 at 2½.
Goldstone, 20,000 at $2 per 1,000.
Enterprise, 2,000 at 4¾ and 4½.
Rattler, 2,250 at 1⅝ and 1¾.

COLORADO SPRINGS BOARD OF TRADE AND MINING EXCHANGE.

Friday, June 10, 1898.

Shipping Mines.

	Bid.	Ask.	Sales.
Argentum J.	....	....	....
Anchoria Leland	....	....	....
Acacia	....	....	....
Arcadia Con.	1⅛	1¼	....
Bankers	7	7½	....
Blue Bird	....	....	....
Cripple C. Con.	9	9¼	1000
Dante	....	....	....
Enterprise	4½	....	....
Elkton Con.	90	91½	....
El Paso Gold	7½	7¾	....
Fanny Rawlings	18½	20	....
Favorite	2¾	....	....
Garfield Grouse	....	....	....
Gold Standard	....	....	....
Gold King	....	....	200
Golden Fleece	....	....	....
Gold and Globe	....	....	....
Gold Crater	....	....	....
Granite Hill	1⅛	1½	....
Ironclad	2	....	....
Isabella	25⅞	25¾	1000
Jack Pot	4½	5	....
Jefferson	....	....	....
Matoa	16	....	....
Mollie Gibson	22½	24½	....
Moon Anchor	85½	86½	....
Nugget	2	....	....
Orphan Belle	....	....	....
Ophir	9	10	....
Portland	....	....	....
Pharmacist	5¼	5¾	....
Sacremento	2	....	....
Theresa	6¼	6¾	4000
Tenomj	6½	6¾	....
Union	11	11¼	1000
Work	3	3¼	....

Prospects.

Aola	.006	....	....
Acacia	2¼	2½	....
Alamo	2¾	....	....
American Con.	1¼	1½	....
Ben Hur	2¾	3¼	....
Blue Bell	1⅞	2¼	....
Bob Lee	....	....	....
Buckhorn	1¼	1¾	....
Colo. City and Mam.	1	1¼	....
Creede and C. C.	3½	....	....
Colfax	.0062	.0085	....
Comet	....	....	....
Currency	....	....	....
Des Moines	1	1¼	....
Flower of the West	.0062	.007	4000
Findley	....	....	....
Gould	....	.03½	1000
Golden Eagle	.0075	.009	....
Golden Age	.0045	.0052	....
Hayden Gold	.002	.003	....
Humboldt	.0045	.005	15000
Keystone	4¼	4¾	....
Mount Rosa	....	....	....
Mutual	....	....	....
Monarch	1¼	1½	....
Magna Charta	....	....	....
New Haven	1¼	1⅝	4000
Oriole	.08	....	....
Pappoose	.005	.0055	....
Princess	1½	2	....
Rattler	1⅝	1¾	....
Republic	2¾	3	....
Squaw Mt. Tun.	.150	....	....
Six Points	2	2¼	....
Specimen	3	....	....
Trachyte	1¼	1½	....
Virginia M.	3¾	4½	500

Additional Sales.

Enola, 5,000 at $7.90.
Enola, 5,000 at $6.00.
C. K. and N., 1,000 at $1.50.
Josephine, 1,000 at $5.50.
Mt. Beauty, 1,000 at 1½.

Thursday, June 9, 1898.

Shipping Mines.

	Bid.	Ask.	Sales.
Anaconda	....	....	....
Anchoria Leland	....	....	....
Argentum J.	....	....	....
Arcadia Con.	1⅛	1¼	....
Bankers	7	7½	....
Blue Bird	....	....	....
Cripple C. Con.	9	9¼	1000
Dante	....	....	....
Enterprise	4½	....	....
Elkton Con.	90	91½	....
El Paso Gold	7½	7¾	....
Fanny Rawlings	18½	20	....
Favorite	2¾	....	....
Garfield Grouse	....	....	....
Gold Standard	....	....	....
Gold King	....	....	....
Golden Fleece	....	....	....
Gold and Globe	....	....	....
Gold Crater	....	....	....
Granite Hill	1⅛	1½	....
Ironclad	2	....	....
Isabella	25⅞	25¾	1000
Jack Pot	4½	5	....
Jefferson	....	....	....
Matoa	16	....	500
Mollie Gibson	22½	24½	....
Moon Anchor	85½	86½	....
Nugget	2	....	....
Orphan Belle	....	....	....
Ophir	9	10	....
Portland	....	....	....
Pharmacist	5¼	5¾	....
Sacremento	2	....	....
Theresa	6¼	6¾	....
Tenomj	6½	6¾	....
Union	11	11¼	1000
Work	3	3¼	....

Prospects.

Aola	.006	....	....
Acacia	3	3½	....
Alamo	2¾	....	....
American Con.	1¼	1½	....
Ben Hur	2¾	3¼	....
Blue Bell	1⅞	2¼	....
Bob Lee	....	....	....
Buckhorn	1¼	1¾	....
Colo. City and Mam.	1	1¼	....
Creede and C. C.	3½	....	....
Colfax	.0062	.0085	....
Comet	....	....	....
Currency	....	....	....
Des Moines	1	1¼	....
Flower of the West	.0062	.0067	4000
Findley	....	....	....
Gould	....	.03½	1000
Golden Eagle	.0075	.009	....
Golden Age	.0045	.0052	....
Hayden Gold	.002	.003	....
Humboldt	.0045	.005	15000
Keystone	4¼	4¾	....
Mount Rosa	....	....	....
Mutual	....	....	....
Monarch	1¼	1½	....
Magna Charta	....	....	....
New Haven	1¼	1⅝	4000
Oriole	.08	....	....
Pappoose	.005	.0085	....
Princess	1½	2	....
Rattler	1⅝	1¾	....
Republic	2¾	3	....
Squaw Mt. Tun.	.150	....	....
Specimen	3	....	....
Trachyte	1¼	1½	....
Virginia M.	3¾	4½	500

Additional Sales.

Copper Mountain, 2,000 at 2½.
Enola, 1,000 at $6.25.
Goldstone, 5,000 at $2.00.
C. K. and N., 1,000 at $1.50.
Josephine, 11,000 at $5.25.
Shannon, 1,000 at $1.25.
Atlas Con., 15,000 at $ .60.

Friday, June 10, 1898.

Shipping Mines.

	Bid.	Ask.	Sales.
Anaconda	....	....	....
Anchoria Leland	....	....	....
Argentum J.	27¾	27⅞	....
Arcadia Con.	1⅛	1¼	....
Bankers	6½	7½	....
Blue Bird	....	....	....
Cripple C. Con.	9	9¼	....
Dante	....	....	....
Enterprise	4¼	4½	....
Elkton Con.	88½	90	....
El Paso Gold	7	7¼	....
Fanny Rawlings	18½	20	....
Favorite	2½	....	....
Garfield Grouse	....	....	....
Gold Standard	....	....	....
Gold King	50	55	100
Golden Fleece	....	....	....
Gold and Globe	....	....	....
Gold Crater	....	....	....
Granite Hill	1½	1⅝	....
Ironclad	2	....	....
Isabella	25⅞	26¼	3500
Jack Pot	3¾	4¼	2000
Jefferson	....	....	....
Matoa	....	....	....
Mollie Gibson	....	23	....
Moon Anchor	87	87¼	1700
Nugget	2½	....	....
Orphan Belle	7	....	....
Ophir	8½	10½	....
Portland	....	....	....
Pharmacist	5¼	6	....
Sacremento	2¼	2½	....
Theresa	6¼	6½	....
Tenomj	6½	7½	3000
Union	11	11¼	2000
Work	2¾	3⅛	3000

Prospects.

Aola	.006	1	....
Acacia	2¾	3½	....
Alamo	2¾	....	....
American Con.	1¼	1⅝	....
Ben Hur	2¾	3	....
Blue Bell	1⅞	2¼	....
Bob Lee	....	....	....
Buckhorn	1¼	1¾	....
Colo. City and Mam.	.095	1¼	....
Creede and C. C.	3½	4¼	....
Flower of the West	.0062	.0067	5000
Findley	2¾	3¼	2000
Gould	....	....	....
Golden Eagle	.0077	.009	1000
Golden Age	.004	.005	....
Hayden Gold	....	....	....
Humboldt	....	....	....
Keystone	4	4½	....
Mount Rosa	....	....	....
Mutual	....	....	....
Monarch	1⅛	1⅜	....
Magna Charta	....	....	....
New Haven	1⅛	1⅜	1000
Oriole	....	....	....
Pappoose	.0055	.007	....
Princess	1⅞	2¼	....
Ramona	....	....	....
Reno	....	....	....
Rattler	1½	1¾	5000
Republic	2¾	3	....
Squaw Mt. Tun.	.55	....	....
Specimen	4	....	....
Trachyte	1¼	1⅝	1000
Virginia M.	3¾	4¼	2000

Additional Sales.

Copper Mountain, 2,000 at 2½.
Enola, 1,000 at $6.25.
Goldstone, 5,000 at $2.00.
C. K. and N., 1,000 at $1.50.
Josephine, 11,000 at $5.25.
Shannon, 1,000 at $1.25.
Atlas Con., 15,000 at $ .60.

FROM CENTRAL CITY.

The Delaware Mine Making Steady Daily Shipments to the Black Hawk Mills.

The Delaware mine, in Russell gulch, operated by the Penn-Central Gold Mining company, is making steady daily shipments of mill ore to the Black Hawk mills and keeping a battery of five stamps dropping all the time. Some smelting ore is also being saved and shipments will be made at an early date when a sufficient tonnage is had to make a car load shipment to the smelters.

A certificate of full paid-up stock of the Perino Gold Mines company was placed on record yesterday, showing the capital stock to be $100,000, the certificate being signed by Irving T. Bush, J. S. Bache and Charles Head, constituting a majority of the directors.

The Cook County mine, in Chase gulch, is now shipping mill ore to Black Hawk, and is keeping a battery of five stamps going on a good grade of ore.

A No. 7 Cameron pump has been received at the Black Hawk depot and it has been taken to the Victoria group of mines in Gilpin camp, where it is to be put in place by the Pennsylvania men interested in that property.

In all probabilities a new and large plant of machinery will soon be installed at the Calhoun mine, operated by the Colorado Mining company, located in Leavenworth gulch. This mine is making good shipments of mill and smelting ore, after being steadily developed under the careful management of Charles Bilbel, and it is the intention of the company to sink the main shaft and to do this will require a larger plant of machinery than the one at present in use.

MARY M'KINNIE CO.

Said to Have a Surplus of $40,000 Obtained From Royalties.

The Mary McKinney company has sufficient money in the treasury to begin the regular payment of monthly dividends of at least ½ cent per share, says the Denver News. The surplus on hand June 1 was in the neighborhood of $40,000. This big amount has been secured from royalties paid by lessees on the company's territory in the past year. In the Johnson, Birch and Hawkins shaft there is enough ore in sight to insure even a heavier production for the remaining months of the year than that of May, when the net value of the ore shipped was $21,757.11. As the lessees pay a royalty of 25 per cent, this means close to $8,000 for the company.

Very little ore was mined in the Hawkins block last month, but the June figures will show up handsomely. In a winze sunk in the south drift at the 131-foot level an 18-inch streak of high grade ore was entered today. Without any sorting the quartz assays better than three ounces. Last month the total production from the Johnstone shaft was 450 tons that netted $12,002. In the first six days of June 120 tons were sent to the smelters and the tonnage for the month will reach 750. The chute at the third level is now nicely opened up for stoping. The pay streak varies in width from 16 inches to four feet and extends a distance of over 400 feet. The product from the Birch in May was seven broad gauge cars that went all the way from $102 to $280 per ton. Two cars were settled for this afternoon from this shaft that netted over $6,000. The Birch lease is owned by the Jersey Mining and Leasing company, which is now paying regular dividends to share holders.

STRIKE AT KOKOMO.

Immense Vein of Gold and Silver Ore Opened.

Kokomo, Colo., June 8.—A big strike was made here in the last day or two by John Knodel in the Johnson shaft on Jack mountain. The ore runs four ounces gold and 193 ounces silver to the ton and will go $140 per ton without excess in iron. It is the biggest strike ever made in this camp. A 32-foot shaft on the Chance claim in the group proves that the lead is over 40 feet wide. This strike has created the greatest stir ever known in Kokomo. A. R. Willey of Denver, the biggest mining man here, says it is the best thing ever struck in the camp.

LEADVILLE HOME COMPANY.

Officers Elected and Work to Start up Within a Few Days.

The Home Mining company has selected the following officers: President, John Harvey; vice president, L. C. Mitchell; secretary, A. V. Bohart; treasurer, Eugene Stevens. These gentlemen and E. J. McCarty and J. S. Doolidrigo comprise the board of directors.

It is believed that the Home Mining company will this week complete the purchase of machinery from the Smith-Moffat people and that it will be but a short time before arrangements are under way on the down-town pumping propositions.

The committee of the company was in session with Eben Smith most of the day Tuesday relative to an agreement that would bring about the pumping of the down-town mines in Leadville. The Home company was organized to secure the Bull Hill and Penrose shafts in order to carry out the necessary pumping and the money required for that purpose was raised. The papers will be signed immediately as a result of the conference, and then arrangements will be made to have the mines under water pumped as soon as possible.

Bonbright's Reply.

Being questioned by a representative of the Gazette yesterday as to whether he had anything further to say in the Argentum Juniata controversy, Mr. William P. Bonbright replied: "There is nothing further for publication so far as we are concerned, but you may say that after the examination of the books the stockholders will receive full information."

1,000 Miles.

Around the Circle $28. Finest scenery in the world, via the D. and R. G. railway. Office 16 North Tejon street.

Large Production by the Various Lessees last Year.

STRIKE IN THE HAWKINS LEASE

It Lies Between the Birch and Johnston Leases and the Strike has been Confidently Expected—Eighteen Inches of Ore which Averages $60 to the Ton.

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, June 6.—The various lessees on the Mary McKinnie company's property shipped ore to the value of $121,757.17 in the month of May. Of this $12,012 is credited to the Johnston lease on the Republic and most of the remainder to the Birch lease. Johnston is producing more ore now than ever before. Already this month 20 tons have been sent out and most broken down. If the present rate is kept up the yield for June will reach 750 or 800 tons. The grade is above two ounces of gold to the ton. No more sinking is in progress at present and work is being pushed on the various drift and stopes. The Birch lease sent out seven cars in May, the grade ranging from $100 to $280 per ton, most of it reaching 10 ounces or more. Two cars were settled for today which netted over $6,000 for the two. Birch is working 50 men and has his mine equipped with a fine steam plant, air compressor and machine drills, a big shaft and ore houses. The strike just made on the Hawkins lease gives the company three shipping shafts on one vein.

Hawkins Lease Strike.

The Hawkins lease on the Republic of the Mary McKinney company has scored a big strike at last. Those who know the ground have been expecting this for some time, for it seemed very unlikely that the lease lying between the Birch and the Johnston leases should prove barren. At a depth of 131 feet a drift was run south on the vein in the hope of opening the north extension of the chute now being worked by Dr. Johnston. The drift encountered nothing but a few pockets from which occasional shipments were made. Some days ago a winze was started in the most promising part of the drift and now at a depth of 18 feet in the winze the ore has been opened. It shows 18 inches of pay rock which averages $60 to the ton. The lease is already equipped with an excellent steam plant and shipping can begin at once.

Conklin and Hart have taken a sub-lease on the Morning Star on the north slope of Bull hill, near the Buena Vista of the Isabella company. This is not the Morning Star owned by the Gold Standard company and located on Raven hill near the Jack Pot.

Stephen E. Corrington has resumed work on the Sumpter lode on Tenderfoot hill. He has done thousands of dollars worth of work on his hill within the past three years and while he has never found ore in shipping quantities his faith in that section is not affected thereby. He has secured a lease on the Sumpter with a bond of $20,000 and began work on it today. When he has a shaft unwatered, which will be about the end of the week, he will put a small force of men to work. There is a vein six feet wide disclosed on the claim, but no ore chute has yet been found.

Two Accidents.

Peter Dreyer had a narrow escape from death in the Bolivia mine this morning. He was in the bottom of the shaft, 400 feet, and after giving the signal to be hoisted up was overcome by foul air. When he reached the surface he was hanging by one foot, and was badly bruised by contact with the timbers. He was unconscious more than an hour.

William Shuman was blown up by a missed shot in the Elkton this afternoon. He had been warned of the shot, and with his partner was looking for it when he struck it with a pick. His right eye was horribly crushed and had to be removed. It is thought his left eye can be saved. His partner was but slightly injured.

The fruits of Lessees Hankey and Cole in their recent strike on the Lost Lake is evidenced by their haste in putting up a plant of machinery and their preparation to handle the ore when they shall open up stoping ground. Today they had a force of men at work putting up a hoisting plant, which will be in working order in a few days more. They are still working on the shaft and will not cross cut to the vein until they have reached a depth of 100 feet. The vein cannot be seen from the shaft at present, but both the lessees and Manager Burns are confident that when they cut the vein it will show shipping ore.

Today the steam plant on the Hankey & Cole lease on the Victor on Bull hill was steamed up for the first time. The lessees report the outlook as most favorable, and work will now be pushed with all vigor.

AN EASTERN VIEW.

Henry Clews & Co. Comment on the Financial Condition.

Looking at the subject from an eastern point of view, Messrs. Henry Clews & Co. say:

"During the past week affairs in Wall street have continued to exhibit the features of activity and buoyancy that have characterized operations since the opening of the war. The large local operators are now in evidence as bidders of heavy lines of stocks, and the outside public is well represented. The close official censorship over war news has diminished the influence of that element in speculation, with the fortunate effect of centering attention more fully upon the intrinsic factors bearing upon the value of railroad and industrial investments, and current operations therefore largely follow normal considerations. The steady advance in prices has, on some securities, established a scale of values which affords an inducement to realize, and this is causing some changing of sides among operators. But the still growing ease in money, the increasing facility for making long loans and the confidence shown by the banks in stock exchange collaterals, prove an important source of confidence among holders, and realizers find ready buyers upon moderate concessions. The market, however, has reached a shape at which it would not be surprising if some of the large operators were found willing to encourage lower prices as a basis for repurchases.

"But while keeping this possibility in view, it is not to be lost sight of that events may happen in connection with the war that would have an important effect upon values; and that probability is so decided that it is not likely to be disregarded. All the facts in the situation point to the improbability of an early crisis in the struggle. There is no longer any doubt that Cervera's fleet is in the harbor of Santiago and at the mercy of our fleets. Schley's reconnaissance in force of last Tuesday, which was probably intended to settle that point and to do some work preliminary to later operations, has laid the basis for movements that may soon dispose of the possession of Cuba. It is intimated that Sampson will co-operate with Schley at Santiago and that a large military force will be simultaneously or soon landed on the island. This seems to foreshadow that, so soon as Santiago has been occupied and Cervera's fleet captured or destroyed, Havana will be attacked from the sea by Sampson's and Schley's fleets and, on land, by our troops. There can be no possible doubt about the outcome of our programme in the Atlantic. Havana being captured and the Spanish army in and around there defeated, it would only remain that San Juan be disposed of, which would be a comparatively easy operation. With these achievements, Cuba and Porto Rico would be ours and an early peace would be inevitable.

"Were Spain in a condition to throw new force into the conflict, there might be less certainty about these results. But every day brings fresh evidence of her helplessness. The fact that she is permitting Cervera's fleet to fall into our hands without any attempt at rescue is the plainest possible evidence that, for some reason or reasons which can be only guessed here, she is unable to send such help. It would almost seem that she is quite willing to permit Cuba and Porto Rico to fall into our hands as the shortest way of ending the struggle and saving further sacrifice of ships and men and money."

VERAS SURVEYS.

Approved by the U. S. Surveyor General for Colorado, for Week Ending June 4, 1898.

12574, Denver—Queen.
12588, Leadville—Mable Grace and Bonanza.
12561, Denver—Crown and Saint Peter.
12525, Denver—Independent.
12581, Denver—Village Belle.
12572, Gunnison—Don Quixote.

Amended Work.

10730, Pueblo—Maceo.
9765, Am. Pueblo—Hastings.
7965, Pueblo—W. P. H.
8878, Pueblo—McKinney.
10879, Pueblo—Apollo, Evening Star, Mercur and Acting.
9625, Pueblo—Granite Hill.
9122, Am., Pueblo—Lorena.

Affidavits of $500 Expended.

10218, Pueblo—Winnebago.
12156, A. & B., Denver—Eureka placer, New York et al.
9631, Pueblo—Kirby Fraction.

Richard H. Lee Bert,
Surveyor General.

NEW YORK EXCHANGE.

A. D. Lamberton Unanimously Elected President—Colorado Stocks Busy.

The last issue of the Engineering and Mining Journal says:

On the Mining exchange the Colorado stocks attracted most of the business. Anaconda sold at 53c, Elkton at 93c, Golden Fleece at 20¾20½, Portland at $1.03@1.01.

The California stocks show very little business. One sale of Brunswick was made at 15c. Standard Consolidated was not quoted.

Mr. A. D. Lamberton was on Thursday unanimously elected president of the New York Mining Stock exchange in place of Mr. B. T. Martin. Mr. Lamberton is a broker of long standing, and announces his intention to adopt progressive methods.

The Exploration syndicate announces the regular quarterly dividend of $2.50 a share, payable June 15, and at the same time extra dividends of 32 a share cash and $100 in stocks of subsidiary companies controlled.

No Path of Roses.

George Eliot, in one of her letters, referring to her novel of "Daniel Deronda," writes as follows: "My book seems to me so unlikely ever to be finished in a way that it will be worth while giving to the world, that it is a kind of glass in which I behold my infirmities." And again of the same work, "As usual I am suffering much from doubt as to the worth of what I am doing, and fear lest I may not be able to complete it so as to make it a contribution to literature and not a mere addition to the heap of books."

Montesquieu wrote thus to a friend: "I thought I should have killed myself these three months to finish a moreau (for his great work), which I wished to dispose on the origin and revolutions of the civil laws of France. You will read it in three hours; but I do assure you that it cost me so much labor that it has whitened my hair."

The eminent modern French writer Gustave Flaubert suffered tortures in his efforts to attain perfection. When composing he would sometimes spring to his feet, shriek aloud, call himself "blockhead," "idiot." No sooner was one doubt removed than another arose. At other times he would sit at his writing-table as one magnetized, lost in contemplation. His friend Turgenieff declared that it was exceedingly touching to see his struggles with language. He would work a whole day and sometimes all night on a single page.—(Elmer E. Benton, in June Lippincott's.

Early American Journalism Survivals.

The Standard Union.

Such is the progress of American journalism today, leading the world in everything truly enterprising, that it is interesting to look back to the early days of the profession in this country, draw comparisons and note whether the standard then set has survived the changes that have come to other things in the course of the years. Two conspicuous examples of pre-revolutionary journalism survive, one in Philadelphia and one in Baltimore, and both having more than a hundred years to their credit, celebrated to celebrate the event by reproducing in facsimile some early edition, the first, or keeping in touch with the present fancy for modern "antiques," re-doing the old dress. These are the Saturday Evening Post, of Philadelphia, and the Baltimore American.

The Saturday Evening Post may well claim the distinction of being the oldest American newspaper, and traces its descent to Benjamin Franklin, and the Pennsylvania Gazette in 1729. It took its present name in 1765, and except for a time when the city was occupied by a hostile army, it has been continuously published to the present day. It gave a chance to young writers, it produced poets in Poe, Taylor, Willis, and other men who became famous as having helped to fill its columns. Bearing the burden of 170 years, it is renewing its youth and dress, and under the ownership of the Curtis Publishing company, it should have as many years of prosperity before it as it has of history.

The American is about to celebrate its 125th anniversary on August 29, and General Felix Agnus, its proprietor, has had reproduced a facsimile of the first number, dated August 29, 1773, "three years before the war." It might have added, The Maryland Journal was then its title, but a slight change of name makes no difference—it is the same paper, published continuously since that day. The leading article would look strange in these days, for it is signed contribution from "the Bishop of C." on the folly and wickedness of dueling. Oddly enough, the good prelate speaks from personal experience. He knew what he was talking about, for, although he "fortunately missed his antagonist," the latter had better luck, and winged the hot-headed youth who was afterwards to be a churchman, so that he nearly died, while his father and sweet-heart actually did die of grief over it.

News and anecdotes seem to have equal importance in the columns of the Journal.

George Washington was among the advertisers, with 20,000 acres of Ohio land for sale, on easy terms. The editor set a high literary standard at the start, expressing his willingness to publish whatever is sent him in favor of liberty and the rights of mankind, "provided the language is decent and compatible with good government."

Gen. Angus claims a long record of up-to-date enterprise for his paper: "For instance, it had its special posts in the last century; it had relays of couriers in the early part of the present century; it was the first newspaper to hire a special train. It was the first to use the magnetic telegraph as a news carrier, and it led in the various mechanical equipments which have marked the progress of printing."

After that there is nothing more to be said as to the enterprise and high quality of American journalism. It is these qualities that give a paper long life, and which again illustrate the survival of the fittest.

The two French war balloons, now in process of construction on Governor's Island, for military operations in the West Indies, are doubtless generally regarded as fanciful affairs hardly entitled to serious consideration in connection with other and more ponderous preparation. They may prove so, and yet balloons have shown their utility on more than one occasion in time of war, and there has rarely been a conflict between nations where the natural opportunities for an effective application of scientific and practical aeronautics were as good as they are in the West Indies, especially Cuba. It must be remembered that successful aerostation is not only the dream but the expectation of many who are both scientifically and mechanically wise. If that consummation should be reached, there is hardly a limit that can be conceived to the magnitude of the revolution that it would produce in the operations of both peace and war. Land and naval forces would be practically at the mercy of these ships of the air. In our civil war we had a battle above the clouds, but the contending forces had something more substantial than the ether to rest upon. If wars are still to continue, the next century may see batteries in the air more than anywhere else, though when it comes to that the dawn of universal peace will be discernible. In the meantime it will be interesting to watch the results as they are presented to us. Should the balloon brigades prove their value, it may be necessary to have as a part of our governmental machinery, not only an army department and a navy department, but also a department of "the powers of the air."—Boston Transcript.

BASEBALL.

Pittsburg-Cleveland.

Cleveland, June 12.—The first Sunday baseball here this season was played nine miles from the city today. A crowd of 6,000 were present. A severe thunder storm interupted the game but there was no interference by the authorities. The latter part of the fifth inning was played in the rain and the ball was so wet the pitchers could do nothing with it. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Cleveland	1	4	0
Pittsburg	3	5	0

Batteries: Powel and Criger; Gardner and Schriever.

Louisville-Cincinnati.

Louisville, June 12.—Wagner's home run with a man on base won the game for the Colonels in the eighth inning. Powers, whom the Colonels secured from Notre Dame university, made his first appearance. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Louisville	5	8	4
Cincinnati	4	7	1

Batteries: Cunningham and J. Powers; Breitenstein and Wood.

Chicago-St. Louis.

Chicago, June 12.—The Browns defeated Chicago today in one of the prettiest games of the season. Both pitchers were hit hard, only the most brilliant fielding keeping the score down. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	2	10	1
St. Louis	4	14	1

Batteries: Callahan and Donahue; Taylor and Sugden.

Mining Business a Specialty.

A SAMPLE COPY.

If You Are Interested in Colorado Mining

Your attention is called to the fact that the Colorado Springs Weekly Gazette is being edited to give all the mining information contained in the high-priced, exclusive mining publications. Among a few of its mining features are:

Complete reports of the daily Colorado Springs mining markets.

A resume of what has been done in mining circles during the week.

Reports from all over the state of Colorado on what has been done in the numerous mines, the amount of ore shipped, its value, etc., etc.

The future prospects for the various mines, reports of meetings of directors, etc.

Mr. Claude Sachs, a mining expert and editor of the famous Mining Investor, will have charge of the mining department of the Weekly Gazette, and his personal acquaintance with nearly every mine owner, broker and mining company enables him to give stock holders

RELIABLE INSIDE INFORMTAION

And keep them posted on what is being done and how the business is being conducted.

If You Are Interested in Farming, Wool Growing, Cattle or Fruit,

You will find the Weekly Gazette an invaluable paper. We receive all the leading class journals devoted to these subjects, and from them we get the best of everything, and news that is of special interest to Colorado people. We print from three to five columns of this kind of news each week, and the paper is both valuable and interesting to those who are engaged in any of these pursuits. In addition to this we print the complete market reports, including the New York and Chicago stock, grain and cattle markets.

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If You Want Colorado News

You will find a great deal of it each week in this paper. We have correspondents all over the state, and also get the Associated Press news, giving a complete Colorado service to our readers.

If You Are Interested in Colorado Springs

Or if you have any friends in this city you will find the Weekly Gazette interesting, as it